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Australia	13.5	London	61.35
Belgium	20.5	Luxembourg	20.5
Denmark	2.50	Moscow	2.50
France	1.50	Norway	1.50
Germany	2.50	Portugal	2.50
Greece	1.50	Sweden	2.50
Italy	2.50	Switzerland	2.50
Japan	2.50	Taiwan	2.50
South Korea	2.50	Thailand	2.50
Spain	2.50	U.S. Military (Dollars)	60.35
U.S.	1.00	Yugoslavia	9.00

Ford Calls for 'New Realism' In State of the Union Address

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—President Ford, declaring that "common sense" dictated a self-disciplined course at the outset of the nation's third century, called last night on Congress to act with restraint in meeting the immediate needs and expectations of the United States.

The President asked Congress in his State of the Union address to reduce federal taxes and curb government spending, to bolster the economic base of the Social Security system, to spur private industry in creating new jobs and

to give states and localities more leeway in using federal funds for education, health and social services.

But Mr. Ford urged the Senate and House of Representatives to forgo massive, expensive new programs and search instead for a "new realism" in the relations between government and the governed.

He also asked Congress to give him more flexibility to conduct diplomacy, and to resist the temptation to legislate "crippling" and dangerous shackles on the intelligence community.

Although subliminally more upbeat than Mr. Ford's address a year ago, the President's tone was sober and careful.

"The state of our union is better, in many ways a lot better, but still not good enough," he said.

But while Mr. Ford outlined in brief his plans to seek tax relief for middle-income families, protection against catastrophic illness for the aged, tax incentives for expanding business and an expansion of federal law enforcement forces, he cautioned against trying to do too much.

Government in the United States, he said, in a speech laced with Bicentennial themes, has always had the best intentions.

"But in the recent past we sometimes forgot the sound principles that had guided us through most of our history," Mr. Ford said.

"In our rush to accomplish great deeds quickly," he said, officials in Washington had too often created programs that "did not work" and had unbalanced the economy with "huge and unprecedented" increases in federal spending.

"The time has come for a fundamentally different approach, for a new realism that is true to the great principles on which this nation is founded," Mr. Ford said.

He said that he would, and the Congress should, seek balance and, "in all that we do, we must be more honest with the American people, promising them no more than we can deliver, and delivering all that we promise."

"Common Sense" His address—which simultaneously set the directions he will take toward a legislative program this year and outlined the platform on which he will seek reelection to a full term—drew its conservative theme from the title "Common Sense" of the radical tract by Thomas Paine that helped arouse Americans to revolution two centuries ago.

"Common sense tells me to stick" to the "steady course" pursued in 1975, he said.

He outlined the elements of his 1976 program, nearly all of which had already become public knowledge, as follows:

• While inflation is slowing, to "stop it cold" he called for holding spending in the coming fiscal year to the \$394.2 billion that he will suggest in his budget plan tomorrow.

• To enhance recovery from the recession of a year ago, he called again for \$10 billion of federal income tax reductions to be added to the \$18 billion in tax cuts in effect through next June.

• To combat continued high unemployment without resort to large-scale government intervention, Mr. Ford proposed to give businesses an incentive to create jobs by accelerating their tax write-offs for plant expansion in high-unemployment areas.



AFTER THE SPEECH—Various congressmen, including Sen. Hubert Humphrey (left, center) surround President Ford after his State of the Union address. The President himself is talking with Secretary of State Kissinger, who later left for talks in Moscow.

alter estate tax laws to increase the likelihood that small businesses and farms would be passed from one generation to the next, and he sketched a new proposal to give tax breaks to middle-income families if they invest in corporate stocks.

• While declaring that the nation "cannot realistically afford" a federal program of national health insurance, Mr. Ford said he would send to Congress a plan to provide insurance against catastrophic illness for the elderly and poor now covered by Medicare.

• He gave a broad outline of his intention to combine 59 separate federal grant programs into new, broadly defined grants to the states in the areas of education, health services, child nutrition and social services.

• He repeated earlier plans to

only one that had not leaked out earlier.

The benefits of the proposed tax incentive for stock owners, which would not be granted to the wealthiest individuals, under the Ford plan, but would, instead, be confined to those below the highest income levels.

The precise cutoff point for eligibility for the tax benefit was

still unresolved within the administration, but it was learned that the Treasury Department had proposed that no one with an income in excess of \$40,000 a year be eligible.

The cutoff point and, in fact, the basic plan itself, would need to be enacted by Congress, as would the President's other tax proposals. Whether many of any

of them would survive the legislative process in recognizable form was uncertain.

The other tax programs that Mr. Ford recommended were these:

• A further reduction of \$10 million in income taxes for both individuals and corporations, to take effect July 1. His plan would bring a tax reduction of \$227 a year to a family of four earning \$15,000 and "hardworking Americans caught in the middle can really use that kind of cash," Mr. Ford said.

An increase in Social Security taxes of three-tenths of 1 percent on both employees and employers. This would increase the Social Security taxes of a \$15,000-a-year family by \$45—a figure that Mr. Ford did not provide.

• A special program of accelerated depreciation write-offs for businesses that build new plants or extension of old ones in areas where unemployment is at least 7 percent. Mr. Ford said that this aspect of his tax program "must be approved at the earliest possible date."

• Changes in the estate tax affecting family farms and businesses so that they "can be handed down from generation to generation without having to be sold to pay taxes."

There are several different aspects to Mr. Ford's plan which he described as giving "moderate-income families income tax benefits if they make long-term investments in common stock in American companies."

Palestine Liberation Army Joins Civil War

BEIRUT, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Fighting between Christian and Moslem forces continued in Beirut and other parts of the country today as the PLO joined the civil war.

The PLO, which has been fighting in the Lebanon since 1968, said it had joined the civil war to help the Lebanese people.

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No 'Unilateral Acts' U.S. Warns All Nations On Beirut Intervention

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The United States has warned all outside parties not to intervene in the Lebanese civil war, the White House said today.

President Ford's secretary Ron Nease said that the United States would oppose any unilateral act which could expand the conflict.

The United States has warned all outside parties, and I want to repeat it here, against unilateral acts which could expand the conflict," Mr. Kissinger said.

State Department officials accompanying him said the warning was aimed as much at Israel as at Arab countries. It was the "strongest statement" to date

of U.S. support for the integrity of Lebanon and its firm opposition to any attempt at partitioning the country.

Earlier, in Tel Aviv, official sources said that thousands of Syrian-based Palestinian troops were in Lebanon, but suggested that Christian leaders in Beirut were exaggerating the threat.

At the same time, Defense Minister Shimon Peres reassured that Israel would take "defensive measures" if Syrian troops invaded Lebanon. He did not specify what measures were being planned.

Arab Mediation Call CAIRO, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Chances of a collective mediation effort by Arab governments in the war remained slim today despite a new call by Mahmoud Riad, secretary general of the Arab League, for an emergency meeting of Arab heads of state.

Except for Syria which, as Lebanon's neighbor, is conceded to have special interests as well as a special power, Arab governments appeared to have accepted their inability to influence events in Lebanon.

Madrid Police Act to Halt Announced Leftist Mass Rally

MADRID, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Hundreds of heavily armed riot police today virtually sealed off the central Colon Square to prevent leftist organizations from staging an announced mass rally.

As helicopters hovered nearby, police closed the Colon square station and took up positions with water cannon tanks, and other anti-riot gear.

Persons approaching the square were asked to identify themselves and were turned back by police unless they had business there.

The rally was called to demand political amnesty and an end to wage controls.

Police fired dozens of smoke bombs and threw tear gas grenades to scatter hundreds of demonstrators running from side streets heading for Colon Square.

Carvalho Accused in Recent Uprising

LISBON, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, one of the key leaders of the 1974 coup which overthrew Portugal's rightist dictatorship, was imprisoned today on charges of participating in the abortive coup of Nov. 25.

Military spokesmen said he was being held in a jail at Santarém, 50 miles north of Lisbon, and would eventually go on trial for his alleged role in the revolt.

An official military commission of inquiry published a 71-page report that also accused the Communist party and radical leftist groups of being deeply involved in the Nov. 25 plot.

It said Maj. Carvalho was responsible for distributing arms and ammunition to the paratroopers who led the coup attempt.

Maj. Carvalho was present when ring leaders at his military security headquarters radioed orders to the paratroopers to occupy air bases, the report said.

But it made clear that he never committed himself wholeheartedly to the operation, and said this is one reason why it failed.

Lisbon Arrests Key Leader of '74 Take-Over

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the party or any of the other groups implicated. The moderate leftist officers who control the Council of the Revolution, the country's supreme political body, are believed anxious to keep the Communists in government in order to hold back any advance by rightists.

There was no comment from the Communist party on the report. Observers did not expect any action to be taken against

Moro, Socialists Confer on New Italian Coalition

ROME, Jan. 20.—Premier-designate Aldo Moro and Socialist leaders tonight held two hours of inconclusive talks on forming a new coalition government that would avert early national elections.

The Socialists said Mr. Moro promised them a "final proposal" by Friday on a possible coalition between Mr. Moro's Christian Democrats and the Socialist party.

Mr. Moro's third-largest ally, the Christian Democrats, said they would support a coalition with the Socialists.

Meanwhile, the former president of the Italian Republic, Giovanni Leone, said the country had lost more than \$800,000 to the Christian Democrats and Socialists in 1969 and 1972.

In an interview with the weekly news magazine Espresso, Leone said the money quite legally to publishing houses controlled by the parties.

Peace Talks in Prospect

UNITA Chief Meets Zambian Leaders

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 20 (AP).—Jonas Savimbi, leader of the pro-Western National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), held talks today with Zambian leaders amid growing speculation that Angola peace talks may soon be held in Kenya, the Johannesburg Star reported.

Long Guerrilla War Is Seen In Spanish Sahara by Algeria

By Henry Giniger

ALGERIA, Jan. 20 (NYT).—A protracted guerrilla war in the vast stretches of the Spanish Sahara is foreseen by Algerian officials and Saharan dissidents who refuse to accept the agreement under which Spain in effect is handing over the territory to Morocco and Mauritania.

The officials' comments, together with incessant attacks in the controlled mass media here, indicate that relations in North Africa have reached their tensest point in 13 years. The tension is such that a direct war between Morocco and Algeria is not ruled out.

"We remember Morocco's aggression against us in 1963, an Algerian official said. "We have never spoken of war and it is not our intention to aggress Morocco."

But he added that there were elements in the situation that could lead to conflict. "Wars arise from the clash of two wills," he said.

For the moment, however, it is

not an affair between Morocco and Algeria but between Morocco and a people which refuses domination," an official said. A Saharan liberation group called Polisario has part of its political base in Algeria, and it is getting special help with arms and other equipment, particularly in the area close to the Saharan frontier around Timoud.

Hamid Brahimi, a 22-year-old member of the political bureau of Polisario, said in an interview: "When we started to fight, we felt it would be a struggle that would last years. It is possible I may never see freedom in the Sahara myself. We are fighting for the next generation."

Mr. Brahimi refused to say how many fighters Polisario has. A Spanish official in El Aun recently put the number at 1,500, but diplomatic and press observers in Algeria are inclined to believe the number is about 5,000.

Mr. Brahimi said that Saharans were starting to fight at the age of 15. In refugee camps around Timoud, estimates of the Saharan fighters run as high as 40,000, half of the total Saharan population. There is some feeling that among the Polisario forces there may be a number of Algerians, whose participation in the fighting is expected to grow.

A Soviet airlift to Angola has used Algiers as a stopping-off point, and it is thought probable that some of the arms have remained here.

When asked about Soviet aid, a spokesman recalled Winston Churchill's charge during World War II that the Soviet Union was making a pact with the devil if necessary to defeat the Nazis.

Libyan Aid Is Alleged

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Libya is sending arms to Algeria, which is massing troops along its border with Morocco, Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmed Laraki said in an interview published today. Mr. Laraki, who visited Cairo last week, told the newspaper Al-Ahram: "There are Algerian troop concentrations all along the borders with Morocco and it is no longer a secret that foreign arms are flowing to the borders."

In reply to a question, he said the arms came from Libya following "some deal" between Algerian President Houari Boumedienne and Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qadhafi when they met in Algeria recently.

Paris Retaliation Demanded if U.S. Bans Concorde

PARIS, Jan. 20 (AP).—Petitions with 3,000 signatures were deposited at the Elysee Palace today demanding that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing retaliate against the United States if the Concorde supersonic airliner is denied U.S. landing rights.

The petitions were gathered by members of the Communist-led metal and transport workers unions, many of whose members work on the Concorde program. The petitions demanded that the French President order the French to cancel any leasing contracts for U.S. planes and that none be bought in the future as retaliation measures. The Air France fleet is made up mostly of U.S.-built planes.

Air France is to begin Concorde service tomorrow with a flight to Rio de Janeiro. Permission to land in New York and Washington awaits a decision by Transportation Secretary William Coleman.

The workers demanded that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing "envisage all effective measures of economic pressure against the United States if it persists in its refusal to allow the plane to land."

Israel Cedes Point To Arab Students

JERUSALEM, Jan. 20 (AP).—Under a compromise reached with university heads, Arab students at Israel's Hebrew University will perform first-aid duties on campus instead of guarding their dormitories against terrorist attack.

The 600 Arabs' refusal to be part of the campus security effort threatened to spark a showdown of loyalties between Israeli authorities and the Jewish state's 450,000 Arab citizens—Palestinians who did not join the Arab exodus from Israel in 1948.

The students said that if they accepted guard duty they would be branded traitors by the Palestine guerrilla movement, against whom they were supposed to guard. The university had threatened to evict any student from the dormitory who did not perform guard duty. Ten students who have been expelled from the living quarters will be allowed to return.

clude the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), UNITA's current ally of convenience in Angola's civil war.

The African moderates apparently have agreed to accept a dominant role by the MPLA to placate the 23 African countries which have already recognized the Soviet- and Cuban-backed movement as the government of Angola.

A Kenya government team, including several Cabinet ministers, arrived in Lusaka, Zambia, last weekend, ostensibly for talks on shipping bottlenecks at Mombasa and Dar es Salaam.

The newspaper, however, in a dispatch from Lusaka, said sources reported that Angola was the priority subject.

Mr. Savimbi is due to leave Lusaka tonight bound for Kinshasa, Zaire, for talks with FNLA leader Holden Roberto, whose troops in northern Angola have suffered serious setbacks in recent weeks.

The MPLA in Luanda, Angola's capital, is reported to have rejected any possibility of a peace-hull compromise and has declared that the war will continue until UNITA, which controls the southern half of the country with the support of South African troops and U.S. arms, and the FNLA have been driven out of Angola.

Meanwhile, the MPLA and UNITA were fighting on three fronts in that could be the decisive confrontation in Angola's civil war, the same newspaper reported.

The newspaper said UNITA, strengthened by several thousand white troops believed to be South Africans, was blunting strong southward thrusts by the Cuban-led MPLA forces.

The MPLA attacks were around Cuito Cuanavale, a town on the west and toward the key railroad town of Luso in central Angola.

Reinforced UNITA forces also were reported at Teteza de Sousa, on the border where the Benguela railway enters Zaire.

"The main fighting appears to be the whites and Cubans on the respective sides, with the Angolan troops in a largely supporting role," the newspaper reported in a dispatch from Zambia.

It also reported that Soviet T-54 tanks with 100-mm. guns were beginning to appear in Henrique de Carvalho for use in the MPLA attack on Luso.

CIA Accused On Angola

(Continued from Page 1) device in 1974 and the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Documents provided to the committee illustrate the uncertainty of the intelligence community over whether India possessed the ability to explode a nuclear device or its intention to do so.

A CIA postmortem assessment declares that the lack of prediction deprived the United States of "the option of considering diplomatic or other initiatives to try to prevent this significant step in nuclear proliferation."

The assessment chastised the intelligence community for having failed to interpret available satellite photographs that were later found to clearly show India's nuclear testing facilities.

Johnson Gets Word

A similar failure, the committee report stated, occurred in August, 1968, when the first word of the Czechoslovak invasion was passed to President Lyndon Johnson by Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador.

The report said that not only did U.S. intelligence fail to provide policy-makers with a warning that Moscow had decided to move against Alexander Dubcek, the liberal Czechoslovak leader, but that the CIA, for two weeks in early August, actually lost track of a large formation of Soviet troops that had moved into Poland.

Much of the committee's investigation focused on the processes by which intelligence operations have been funded and approved. The report conveyed distress at some of the panel's findings.

France Permits 26 Refugees Held At Orly to Enter

PARIS, Jan. 20 (AP).—France permitted today and granted asylum to 26 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees, including a pregnant woman, who had been kept at Orly Airport since arriving from Bangkok with forged visas Jan. 2.

The Airline Airline was compelled to pay for the refugees living costs in an airport hotel. Officials said the bill came to 130,000 francs (about \$30,000).

An official had noticed tiny irregularities in the refugees' visa stamps. A quick check with the French Embassy in Bangkok confirmed that no visas had been issued to the group, in accordance with a French policy to halt the influx of refugees from Indochina.

Officials made an unsuccessful attempt to compel a few of the group to return last week to Bangkok, which does not want them. Finally, the government allowed the group to enter France today. They were taken to a resettlement center south of Paris.



RALLY IN LUANDA—Angolan youths, many of them wearing combat boots, prepare for a parade backing the MPLA.

Kissinger Arrives in Russia For 'Serious' Brezhnev Talks

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived here today to begin nuclear arms talks after pledging that "we will never concede strategic superiority to the Soviet Union."

"I've come here for serious talks," Mr. Kissinger told reporters at Moscow's Vnukovo Airport. "I wouldn't have come here if I didn't mean it."

The discussions begin tomorrow with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at the Kremlin. Even if there were an agreement in principle on a new treaty to limit offensive nuclear weapons, there will be a long interval before it could be implemented, a senior U.S. official said.

An agreement could lead to a summit visit to Washington by Mr. Brezhnev to sign a treaty with President Ford.

During a stopover in Copenhagen, Mr. Kissinger said at a news conference that the administration would not be influenced by political concerns in trying to achieve an agreement.

"The necessities of world peace will not be affected by our electoral process," he said.

Military Advantage "We have an obligation to make sure the Soviets do not gain a military advantage," he said in response to a question.

The principal difficulties in the arms negotiations at this point are how to count the Soviet Backfire bomber and the U.S. Cruise missile in the ceiling of 2,400 strategic delivery vehicles for each power agreed to by

U.S. Warns Security Council Not to Alter Peace-Talk Rules

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 20 (WP).—The United States warned the Security Council yesterday not to impose any changes in the negotiating framework for Middle East peace talks.

U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan also reiterated the U.S. position that the Palestinians' "legitimate interests"—but not their political or national rights—must be taken into account in any Arab-Israeli settlement.

In a speech opening the second week of the Council's Middle East debate, Mr. Moynihan said that the Geneva peace conference, but that the Council, should make "such changes as may be required" in the ground rules for talks.

The ambassador's statement of U.S. policy showed little of the evolution toward the Arab position that some diplomats here had expected. In the speech, drafted in Washington and approved by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Mr. Moynihan said that the question of "additional participants" at Geneva, a reference to a role there for the Palestine Liberation Organization, "can and should be addressed" at Geneva itself, or at a preparatory conference.

He warned both Israel and the radical Arabs that "to avoid conflict, there must be contact and negotiations."

But the United States made it

A Junta Democratica Leader

Spanish Editor in Exile Tells Of Opposition Group's Role

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Jan. 20 (IHT).—The current wave of unrest in Spain—mass strikes, protests, arrests and induction of workers into the army—has focused attention on the Junta Democratica, the Paris-based Spanish opposition coalition that includes Communists, some Socialists and centrists.

The government's new measures to stop the unrest follow the recent partial amnesty declared by King Juan Carlos and the liberalization of laws regarding freedom of speech, assembly and the press that were undertaken in the first days of the new regime.

A prominent Spaniard, still in exile, who is affected by the recent events is Rafael Calvo Serer, former editor and publisher of Madrid, the independent daily newspaper closed by the Franco government in 1971.

Mr. Calvo Serer, former adviser to Don Juan de Borbon, the pretender to the Spanish crown and father of Juan Carlos, is also one of the leaders of the clandestine Junta Democratica, the prime mover behind the current troubles in Spain.

Mr. Calvo Serer was interviewed in his Paris office.

Problems of Return

Question—Why don't you return to Madrid and reopen your newspaper?

Answer—There is still a warrant outstanding for my arrest. If I return, the authorities, under the law, would have to arrest me. Nevertheless, I am thinking of going back soon. Many of my friends say the authorities wouldn't apply the law.

Q—What was your crime? Why was Madrid closed?

A—They are separate things. Madrid tried to be independent. The editors took all the freedom possible under the 1966 press law. We tried to create an example and were constantly in trouble with the regime. It was horrible. In 1968, Fraga [Mansuel Fraga Iribarne, the present interior minister] closed us for four months over an article called "Retire in Time, Not Like De Gaulle." They were constantly after us. In 1971, the last blow was over an article called "Retire in Time, Not Like De Gaulle."

Q—Why won't the government let Carrillo return?

A—They were divided, as you saw. Carrillo asked for his passport back. Motricio [Jose Maria

that moment I have been in exile. Q—Doesn't the partial amnesty apply to you?

A—Nobody knows. One thing is clear, however. An amnesty for me implies an amnesty for the newspaper, and we have a \$12-million law suit going against the authorities for illegal seizure and closure of Madrid. We charge them with breaking their own arbitrary laws and an amnesty would weigh in the decision of the Supreme Court, which is about to decide the case.

Q—Those are your journalistic troubles. What of your political ones?

A—The Junta is a popular movement throughout Spain. What you see happening today is a mass movement by workers and others leading to a rupture with the Franco, fascist, past.

Q—What do you hope to accomplish?

A—Oblige the authorities to negotiate a provisional democratic government representative of all forces. The goal of this government would be to prepare a constitution, democratic elections and a referendum on whether Spain is to be a monarchy or a republic.

Election Promise

Q—But the present government has said there would be elections within two years. Isn't that enough?

A—The government is engaged in purely cosmetic reforms. None of these is going to lead to liberty in Spain. For example, if I return and am not arrested, will I be able to hold meetings and speak out against the present government and King? The government says liberty to all except separatists, terrorists and Communists. But who decides who is one of those—the present government?

Q—Why are you allied with the Communists?

A—You cannot ignore the Communists. They have all the prestige with the workers. They led the fight against Franco and fascism. Spain is like France and Italy after World War II. They had Communists in the government then. If we have our way, you will see Carrillo [Santiago Carrillo, head of the Spanish Communist party] in the same provisional government with [Premier Carlos Arias Navarro].

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Rafael Calvo Serer

de Ariza, count of Motricio, the foreign minister, who is the least Palangist of all the government ministers, said he should have it, but was overruled by Fraga and Arias Navarro.

Q—Have you noticed greater press freedom since the new government took over?

A—It is better than it was, if that is saying anything. But you still do not find meetings or articles criticizing the government. For example, I was called by a Madrid newspaper the other day and asked what I would advise Juan Carlos to do. I said resign. It was not printed.

Q—How can other governments influence Spain today?

A—There is no doubt that the United States and the European [Economic] Community have great influence today, and I think the community's influence is even greater. Both France and Germany are supporting Juan Carlos 100 per cent today. Italy less. I think the Italians are closer to our own position because of their strong Communist party.

Q—Some people say that Spain is not mature enough for democracy. Franco used to say it, for example.

A—Who can say that? Look at Greece. Greece had a great civil war with the Communists like we did, yet look at Greece today. The Communists are not a threat. Or look at Portugal, where the Communists peaked, and then slipped back.

Q—Aren't you afraid of Communist domination of the Junta?

A—The Communists are only one element in the Junta. I know that reports from Madrid always refer to the "Communist-directed" Junta, but there are many others present. We had a recent meeting in Paris, for example, and out of 12, there were only four Communists present. It is a provisional alliance. I am not a Communist. I would work in elections to defeat the Communists.



GETTING OUT—Residents of the Karantina district, a Moslem enclave in Beirut, carry their children away from the fighting as a Christian militiaman stands guard.

PLA Force Advances Over Much of Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

coming, perhaps with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, they said. Mr. Assad and Gen. Chouhry met today with Lebanese leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt and with Beirut-based Palestine Liberation Organization emissaries to discuss the Lebanese crisis.

An official communiqué said that they met but gave no indication of whether any progress was made on arranging a ceasefire.

Syria has warned on several occasions that it would invade Lebanon should the civil war lead to partition of the country or threaten the existence of the 800,000 Palestinian refugees scattered throughout Lebanon. Israel has threatened to move into Lebanon if the Syrians invade it.

The fact that the PLA troops have so far refrained from at-

tacking Lebanese Army positions was regarded by observers as significant. The PLA intervention appears to be less important for its military than for its political significance. Observers see it as a calculated gamble by Syria to force the Christians into accepting a ceasefire before the need for full-scale Syrian intervention arises.

Mr. Franjeh and other Christian hardliners are known to favor appointing an emergency military government to succeed Premier Rashid Karam, who resigned Sunday to protest a Christian offensive in Beirut launched only hours after a new truce was announced.

Observers said that the purpose of sending the PLA troops into Lebanon may be to pave the way for Mr. Karam's return to office by imposing a truce and having Mr. Franjeh ask him to form a new government. The presence of PLA troops over the whole of Lebanon countryside would give Syria leverage over Christian leaders, who would then have to bargain with it for the troops' withdrawal.

British Ambassador Leaves Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 20 (WP).—British Ambassador Derrick Ashe left Argentina yesterday for consultations in London, a week after the government here requested his withdrawal.

The two nations are embroiled in a sovereignty dispute over the Falkland, or Malvinas, Islands, 300 miles east of Argentina's southern tip. When British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said last week that reopening negotiations in the dispute would be "sterile," Argentina reacted by demanding Mr. Ashe's departure.

Food Aid for Lebanon, Comoros and Turkey

ROME, Jan. 20 (AP).—The World Food Program has earmarked \$13 million in emergency food aid for the victims of civil strife in Lebanon, famine in the Comoros Islands and an earthquake in Turkey, the organization announced today.

Lebanon will receive \$4,339,730, raising the total of program aid to \$4,839,730. The Comoros will receive 1,500 tons of wheat worth \$489,000 and Turkey \$777,400.



Daniel Moynihan during his UN speech.

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on President's Heels

Caucuses Favor Carter; Poll Gives Edge to Ford

By Jules Witcover

MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 20 (AP).—Former Gov. Jimmy Carter, who emerged as the winner last night in the Democratic caucus, predicted that he would win the 1976 presidential nomination.

President Ford narrowly won the caucus, but a poll given by the Associated Press gave him a lead over Ronald Reagan in a straw poll of Republican precincts.

Mr. Carter, relatively unknown on the national political scene, gathered 37.7 per cent of the projected caucus votes, twice as many as his nearest rival, Indiana Sen. Birch Bayh, who campaigned hard and got 13.3 per cent. Third was former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris, with 5.9 per cent, followed by Arizona Rep. Morris Udall, 5.9 per cent, and Sargent Shriver, 3.4 per cent.

However, 37.2 per cent of the delegates were uncommitted.

Arriving today in Manchester, N.H., where the first state primary will be held Feb. 24, Mr. Carter was reluctant to be called a "front-runner" in the Democratic nomination race, saying:

"I think just one state's results out of 50 is certainly a premature basis on which to predicate who is and who isn't a front-runner in the final election."

But he called the Iowa result a "very valuable asset" in his 30-state primary campaign.

Rep. Udall said in a statement that while the results are disappointing, "I take some satisfaction in knowing that in a wide and competitive field I did receive support in most areas of Iowa and that I came out ahead of two better-known national figures, Sargent Shriver and Henry Jackson."

Sen. Jackson, regarded as a leading Democratic contender for the nomination, got only 1 per cent of the Iowa caucus vote.

The Republican straw poll of 3 per cent of the party's caucuses showed former California Gov. Reagan running barely 2 per cent behind Mr. Ford. The President had 45.2 per cent against Mr. Reagan's 42.5 per cent, with 10.8 per cent uncommitted.

While campaign directors for both contenders claimed victory in the poll, political observers noted that the conservative challenger cut deeply into what had been considered "Ford country." The President had the strong backing of Iowa Gov. Robert Ray.

In Washington, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen told reporters that the President "expects to have strong support from the Iowa delegation at the convention."

Long Process

Although control of the 47 Democratic and 36 Republican convention delegates is ultimately at stake here, they will not actually be selected until later. Tonight, delegates to 99 county conventions were chosen.

They will in turn elect delegates to congressional district and state conventions that will actually pick the national convention delegates.

The Republicans traditionally select local political favorites to go on to the county conventions without making any state a presidential preference, so it will be some time before there is a definitive reading on the success of Mr. Reagan's challenge.

But the Democrats require that precinct-caucus participants declare their preference. Because delegates are elected at each level of the process, are elected on a proportional-representation basis, the percentages candidates received at the precinct level should be reflected in the final allocation of convention delegates.

All delegates, both Democratic and Republican, are free to switch their allegiance at any time, however. Should a candidate slip in the early caucus states, his delegates could back someone who is faring better.

Suspects Identified

According to State Department officials, suspects in the ambassador's death were identified in a commercial television film by Cyprus police and U.S. Embassy security personnel.

The leader and his secretary killed by sniper bullets during an anti-American demonstration around the embassy.

Mr. said that several written oral protest had been made he Cyprus Foreign Ministry police authorities but that suspects had never been identified. "They still are in their normal activities in the area," one State Department official said.

Another official, however, said he believed that the United States had done all it could to force the Cypriots to identify the suspects to trial.

The report also says a secret agreement of arms to Kurdish forces in Iraq. It said President Jimmy Carter and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, over the objection of the CIA, ordered the State Department to feed arms to the Kurdish rebels, at the request of the Shah of Iran.

Shah of Iran

Evidence collected by the CIA, the report said, suggests that the project was of sending the rebels a favor to advance any who had cooperated by the CIA, and who had come to Mr. Kissinger's neighbor.

Mr. Ford is said to pick Jerry for Labor Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP).—President Ford has asked W.J. Fry, head of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, to be the new secretary of labor, it was learned last night.

Mr. Fry, 52, met with Mr. Ford at the White House on Friday. Sources said Mr. Ford asked Fry to succeed John Dunlop, resigned last week.

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The Candidates

Birch Bayh's Organization Is Declaring 'Yes He Can'

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, (NYT).—Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., is young, liberal and a relatively fresh face on the national scene. But as a candidate for this year's Democratic presidential nomination and as a political technician, he may be the most orthodox and old-fashioned figure in the field.

It shows superficially in the dawn and midnight vigils he keeps outside factory gates, "working the shift change" with smiles and handshakes.

More fundamentally, the premise of the Indiana senator's campaign is the contention that as an effective and steadfast champion of many special causes—labor, minorities, women, farmers and other groups—he is more electable than his nine announced rivals, and the most attractive and logical nominee.

Perhaps most important of all, it shows in the political models he seems to admire and the glimpses he offers of a Bayh presidency.

Theme Sounded

Sen. Bayh has especially hammered at the theme that he can best woo back the leaders of organized labor, most of whom sat out the 1972 election. "The Democratic party without labor is a eunuch," he said in an interview.

An early Bayh convert, Massachusetts Lt. Gov. Thomas O'Neill 3d, told a sympathetic private gathering of labor leaders in early November, "Bayh is right on the issues—and he can win."

Sen. Bayh's campaign literature is headlined: "Yes He Can."

The test of this thesis will begin Feb. 24 in New Hampshire, where the first of 30 state presidential primary elections will be held. An obvious danger in a campaign heavily centered on the candidate's ability to win is that he must do well in early primaries or his effort may collapse.

Upward Curve

Thus far, there have been no stunning triumphs for Sen. Bayh but neither have there been any serious setbacks. On a political graph, a line plotting his fortunes would resemble a gradual upward curve. To a number of politicians, his chances seem increasingly plausible.

The senator, who will be 48 on Thursday, is not the youngest candidate in the race. But his dimpled, boyish good looks and his manner make him look the youngest.

In a recent Gallup poll he "stopped being an asterisk," and with a modest 5-per-cent approval rating became the only liberal candidate with any measurable poll support. He has won, or done well, in a number of straw polls at party meetings.

Significantly, he is also doing well with the so-called "liberal test" liberals who have sometimes demanded a high and nearly suicidal degree of ideological purity. Last month, he came close to getting 60-per-cent support from—and the endorsement of—the party's "reform club" movement in New York City.

His campaign organization in the states is notable for the number of young and ambitious professional politicians it has attracted, many recruited in the "one-on-one" hotel-room sessions at which Sen. Bayh excels.

Sen. Bayh has endlessly cultivated the unions and his strength with labor is real. However, many top-level labor leaders were badly burned by early endorsements of Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, in his unsuccessful 1972 campaign. And many would support the unannounced but available Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and are taking a wait-and-see attitude.

Sen. Bayh has, therefore, concentrated on regional and local officers of trade unions in key primary states and with considerable success. He has won the cream of such support in New England, and recently he got the backing of most of the Iowa schoolteachers.

"This doesn't give us automatic support with workers," Sen. Bayh remarked. "What it does give us is access to the membership and a leg up."

New Manager

"We are not fighting a general election campaign yet," said James Friedman, 34, the newly hired campaign manager for Sen. Bayh and a veteran of recent Ohio political battles.

His strengths have given Sen. Bayh's campaign an early credibility. But there are also weaknesses some of them potentially grave. He cannot hope to compete with former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma as an emotionally gripping populist. One of Sen. Bayh's own staff shrugs and says, "The realists are for Bayh and the idealists are for Harris."

Nor can he play the role of renaissance man with Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona in the race. Style and personal image are problems that worry some of Sen. Bayh's staff and devoted political allies.

Kissinger Doubts Nixon Is Quoted Correctly on Taps

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday questioned the accuracy of news reports about former President Richard Nixon's secret testimony on how wiretap targets were chosen in a 1969 effort to stop news leaks.

Published reports over the weekend said Mr. Nixon, in closed-door testimony at his San Clemente home last week, swore that he never personally selected the targets. According to the reports, Mr. Nixon said he left selection of the targets up to Mr. Kissinger.

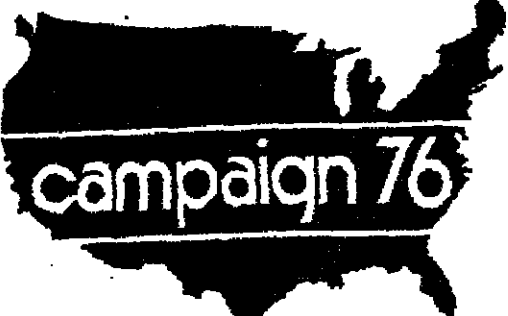
This account of Mr. Nixon's testimony contradicted parts of Mr. Kissinger's testimony in the same civil lawsuit filed by former national security aide Morton Halperin, one of those tapped.

"The secretary cannot believe that these leaked reports accurately reflect what former President Nixon has said," State Department spokesman Robert Funnell told reporters.

"The secretary has not seen the transcript of former President Nixon's testimony, since that testimony is under court order against disclosure."

Mr. Kissinger had said Mr. Nixon approved electronic surveillance of four persons whose names had been suggested by the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover.

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"I can't make up my mind," said a Democratic activist recently, "whether he is a serious presidential possibility or only the world's oldest Purdue sophomore," a reference to the senator's nudge-and-wink mannerisms.

The outlines of his life include what a communist once called "plenty of old-fashioned corn." He was a statewide tomato-growing contest as a boy, married a girl who beat him in a debating contest, worked his own farm briefly after Purdue and began a precocious career in the state legislature at 25.

He invokes his three elections to the Senate in essentially conservative Indiana as proof that "I can put together the broad coalition to get the job done" in presidential politics.

Sen. Bayh's reputation has been enhanced by his leadership in writing and passing three constitutional amendments: one on presidential succession, one on giving the vote to 18-year-olds and the still unratified Equal Rights Amendment to secure female equality.

More Words

In a speech introduction last month, a New Hampshire supporter said, "He has added more words to the Constitution than any man since James Madison."

Sen. Bayh also led the successful fight to block Senate confirmation of former President Richard Nixon's controversial Southern Supreme Court nominees, Clement Haynsworth and Harold G. Callahan.

This permits him to talk—in his habit of discussing himself in the third person—"Birch Bayh leading the charge to keep two mediocre radicals off the Supreme Court."

The Democratic field is crowded and mostly composed of relatively obscure candidates. Sen. Bayh offers several answers to the question, "Why me?" Often he cites his parliamentary record as proof of an ability to fight and win the tough battles. But the implication of one often repeated answer, as well as some other hints, is that he could create a sort of cornfield Camelot.

Sen. Bayh is subtle enough not to overdo it, but he frequently invokes the Kennedy dynasty, directly and indirectly. A Bayh campaign film being shown in New Hampshire shows glimpses of both John Kennedy and Robert Kennedy with Sen. Bayh's voice saying, "These men were geniuses, but they cared."

After saying he has no misconceptions about his own weaknesses, Sen. Bayh has told many audiences that "I think I could re-establish standards of excellence in this country; get the best minds and keenest intellects back into government" and create a problem-solving team that would make "government believable again."

The question of whether and where girls should be smacked occupied newspaper reporters and the education experts they interviewed for days. Then the Education Ministry entered the debate.

The bill was introduced by a Labor party member, Dennis Canavan, who had won a parliamentary ballot that gives a legislator the opportunity to sponsor a private bill.

One of his opponents, Patrick Cormack, a Conservative and a former schoolmaster, called the bill "specious dog-eating nonsense."

It was quickly voted down, 151 to 120. The voting was not along party lines.

Mr. Canavan, also a teacher, declared that beating children could lead to sadism in the teacher and masochism in the pupil.

In fact, the retention of corporal punishment is upheld by the majority of teachers. Their views are regularly endorsed at congresses of teachers' associations.

Polish Tanker Cleared to Sail With U.S. Corn

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20 (AP).—A Polish tanker loaded with 22 million bushels of corn was given clearance to sail today after grain inspectors turned over critical findings on the shipment to federal investigators.

The ship will sail promptly, said a spokesman for Cook Industries, the giant Memphis grain-export firm that owns the corn in the holds of the tanker Rysy 2.

The ship has been at anchor in the Mississippi, 20 miles north of New Orleans, since shipment of the corn was held up when investigators for the Senate Agricultural Committee and federal supervisors claimed they discovered evidence the corn had been misgraded.

The certificate allowing shipment of the corn was issued by the Dextrahan, La., Board of Trade, a private company that supervises weighing and loading of grain. The certificate has statements on it to the effect that all was not well with the loading, said Dave Gallant, chief of the U.S. Agriculture Department's inspection division.

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Giscard-Schmidt Talks

PARIS, Jan. 20 (AP).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will hold their semi-annual talks Feb. 12-13 at Saint-Paul-de-Vence on the Riviera.

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News Analysis

Ford Follows Pollsters' Tip, Stresses Domestic Issues

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (WP).—In starking out a "common-sense" conservatism focused on domestic rather than foreign problems, President Ford last night followed the prescription his pollsters and political advisers believe essential for his uphill battle for renomination and re-election.

The contrast in tone and substance from his 1975 State of the Union speech was as startling as it was carefully planned. A year ago, the politically untested President of five months' tenure compared himself to Harry Truman and appealed for help from a Democratic Congress in overcoming the "bad news" about an inflation- and recession-wrecked economy.

Without mentioning Mr. Reagan's proposal for a \$80-billion cutback in federal domestic welfare spending—the favorite whipping-boy of the Ford campaign—the President made the point that this is not "the right time for massive and sweeping changes, while we are still recovering from a recession."

Revised Optimism

But he seemed to be looking past Mr. Reagan to the general election—an attitude reflecting the revised optimism in his campaign over prospects for Mr. Ford beating Mr. Reagan in their first head-to-head contest in the New Hampshire primary.

Before the speech, a senior official in the Ford campaign said, "He's going to try to show he's accomplished something and that he handles decisions with common sense."

The phrase "common sense" was used repeatedly by Mr. Ford—who was recently given a copy of Thomas Paine's Revolutionary War tract of that title by his White House assistant, John Marsh, Jr.

In emphasizing that quality and demonstrating what an associate called "the need for the man in the presidency to weigh and balance and make the hard decisions," Mr. Ford was trying to do more than draw a contrast to Mr. Reagan's sweeping rhetoric.

He was also trying to overcome what his political advisers acknowledge to be his main handicap as a candidate—the public perception that he may be a nice man but is "an amiable blunder."

Mr. Ford took one clear swipe at his Republican challenger, Eisenhower Mandle.

In his second State of the Union address, Mr. Ford cloaked himself in the broad Republican mantle of Dwight Eisenhower, proclaimed that the country is "a lot better" off because the policies he recommended "turned out to be . . . right," and challenged—rather than invited—the Democratic Congress to work with him in the year ahead.

The substantive economic policy of his election-year message was unchanged—an essentially conservative approach that favors defense over welfare spending, tax-cutting and incentives to business over direct federal programs to reduce unemployment.

It is tailored to the belief—battered by the polls taken for the Ford campaign—that inflation is the chief concern of those who will be voting in Republican primaries and increasingly dominates the thoughts of most of those who will take part in the general election.

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Clock Stopped At Parliament For Paint Job

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP).—The famous clock above Britain's Parliament was stopped at precisely 9 a.m. today to allow decorators to paint the 20-by-14-foot room that houses the mechanism behind the four faces.

The clock—often erroneously called Big Ben, the name of the bell that strikes its hours—will be started again at noon Thursday after the painters have finished.

The clock had to be stopped because the mechanism could endanger the painters, or at least have them constantly dodging flywheels that whirl like weather vanes on the chiming of each quarter-hour.

The clock—often erroneously called Big Ben, the name of the bell that strikes its hours—will be started again at noon Thursday after the painters have finished.

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NATO Hails U.K. Move to End Cod War

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20 (UPI).—The NATO alliance today greeted the announced withdrawal of British warships and reconnaissance aircraft from waters near Iceland with relief. A special breakfast meeting of NATO's Council issued a communique thanking the British government for the move to end the fishing-limits dispute.

The communique said it was the Council's hope "that the path which has just been opened will lead to an equitable solution."

Britain's Foreign Secretary James Callaghan stressed that Iceland's Premier Geir Halgrimsson would be invited to London for talks with Prime Minister Harold Wilson as soon as possible.

He said the decision to issue the invitation had been made before the Icelandic ultimatum yesterday gave the British less than a week to remove its warships under threat of diplomatic relations being broken off.

The NATO Council said it "fully approved" the proposed solution, though it noted the British warning that if trawlers within 200 miles of the coast are again harassed by Icelandic patrol boats, British naval protection will be resumed immediately.

Tommason, Ireland's ambassador to NATO, refused to indicate whether the harassment would cease. But NATO sources fully expected a halt—at least until the Wilson-Halgrimsson talks take place.

Halgrimsson Pleased

REYKJAVIK, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Mr. Halgrimsson today welcomed Britain's decision to withdraw its warships but indicated Icelandic gunboats may go on cutting the nets of British trawlers fishing in Icelandic waters.

"Thanks to the British decision to withdraw its warships, which was welcomed, diplomatic relations will not be broken, but now as before we will follow Icelandic law within the fishing limit," Mr. Halgrimsson said.

Sources close to the government said this was a "nice way of telling the British that its trawling lines may still be cut if they fish in Icelandic waters."

Chances of a negotiated solution between the two countries are considered small by most Icelanders, including the opposition parties. Mr. Halgrimsson's Conservative party is backing him, and a party source said he would "probably have to go to London soon."

Speaker of Commons Plans to Resign Feb. 3

LONDON, Jan. 20 (UPI).—House of Commons Speaker Selwyn Lloyd, 71, said today he plans to resign Feb. 3.

Mr. Lloyd, a former Conservative Foreign Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been Commons speaker since 1971. Political informants said he will be given a peerage after his retirement.

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The State of Mr. Ford

Despite some Bicentennial rhetoric, President Ford's State of the Union message was inspiring neither in form nor content. Mr. Ford presented no grand ideas; much of his tone with respect to legislative proposals was negative or niggling; he skimmed over foreign policy and the dilemma of the intelligence community much too lightly. But what the message strongly implied, although it did not trumpet the fact, was that a similar approach over the past year had not prevented a remarkable improvement in the U.S. economy.

The state of the union, Mr. Ford did say, is much better as 1976 begins than it was a year ago, although "still not good enough." Few would dispute either of these points; where contention arises is over how the improvement was achieved and what can be done to continue it. But there is little doubt that the President's cautious approach could appeal to many Americans who are wary of "great societies" and federal power—and especially of tax increases.

It is clear enough, now, that 1976 is not 1932. Then the Great Depression was in full swing in a governmental vacuum; there was virtually no official responsibility for poverty or unemployment or aging or ill health. The economic chaos of the 1930s was preceded by a period in which the market was free and the victims of its collapse had nowhere, in government, to turn. Now there is an elaborate mechanism for attempting to deal with the results of a business recession, and much more to deal with that recession itself than existed in 1929.

Yet a recession came, and it is still, in

many areas, with us. Perhaps, as Mr. Ford suggests, the governmental apparatus is too complex and too costly for what it actually achieves. Certainly Mr. Reagan and Mr. Wallace believe so, and they have strong political support in the country. The President was careful not to go as far as his potential opponents and rivals in the direction of reversing what the New Deal created. But he made his concessions to that mood (which, after all, was his own as a congressman) and it has yet to be demonstrated in the campaign that there exists any substantial challenge to it.

So while the address to Congress Monday night may not have cast any brilliant light on the state of the union, it did reveal a good deal about the state of Mr. Ford. Few of his remarks could be translated into slogans—but the United States has known many of them, and many are weary of high ideals that somehow become rather shoddy and divisive when translated into the practicalities of welfare, public housing and school busing.

Ronald Reagan is already discovering (as George McGovern did before him) that a great plan too hastily sketched can be an embarrassment when picked apart during a campaign. Gerald Ford has avoided great plans and fine words, an approach which has its own appeal today. But whether that approach can meet the very genuine needs of the nation on the still rocky road ahead remains to be seen. What worked in its fashion in 1975, helped by good harvests and the need for them abroad, by the basic strength of U.S. resources, natural and human, may not be enough in 1976.

Thunder Out of Lebanon

The sense of despair with which Lebanon's courageous Premier Karami resigned Sunday must be shared by everyone concerned with the stability of the entire Middle East. The only remaining hope rests on still another shaky truce worked out late Monday—Lebanon's 17th in nine months—which could conceivably permit Mr. Karami to regain his post and his stabilizing influence. As the hour of "cease-fire" passed, the fighting scarcely paused.

The threat of disaster in the coming days and weeks is very real, involving partition of Lebanon into Christian and Moslem zones, armed intervention from Syria and parallel response from Israel, and thereafter the probability of another Middle Eastern war.

This recurrent nightmare became an awakening prospect when last week the right-wing Christian Phalange militias launched an apparent offensive to isolate and overrun Moslem communities—including Palestinian refugee camps—located within areas north of Beirut where Christian influence is greatest. For the first time incipient territorial division lines seemed to dictate the combat of civil war, and the Palestinians could no longer avoid entanglement in the Lebanese fighting.

Partition, and the creation of an unequally Christian stronghold along the Levantine coast, has long been considered the last-ditch goal of Lebanon's Christian minority as it found its traditional dominance fading over the life of the divided nation. Yet aside from the Phalange activists, there is virtually no one inside or outside Lebanon who believes that a partitioned state could survive or become anything but a source of even greater tension than now exists.

The Syrian government has repeatedly warned that it would invade and join forces with Lebanese Moslems and Palestinian main units rather than tolerate partition; leaders in Jerusalem have left no doubt that a Syrian invasion from the north and east would trigger an Israeli advance from the south, to neutralize Palestinian encampments in southern Lebanon and possibly to link up with the Christian forces' stronghold along the coast. Once this kind of battlefield were drawn, there would be no way of calculating with any confidence which other nearby countries would be drawn in, against the Lebanese Christians or against Israel.

Rivalries inside the Arab world, particularly that between Syrian President Assad and Egyptian President Sadat, have immobilized the Arab League from effective mediation up to now. The UN Security Council is so tied up in maneuvers to manipulate the image of the Palestine Liberation Organization on the world scene that little attention is being spared to consider the reality of the PLO's situation inside Lebanon.

If the warring militias fail once again to implement the latest truce, they will make virtually inevitable a ruinous intervention by the Lebanese Army and the PLO main force, on opposing sides. Both have tried to hold themselves aloof up to now. With that prospect in view, the escalating fury of the past week should at last force the leaders of Egypt and Syria and other nearby states with influence upon the Lebanese population to realize that, whatever their differences on other matters, not one of them will emerge intact from a predatory power play over Lebanon.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Thailand's Democracy

The fall of Thailand's first democratically chosen government less than one year after the elections that brought it to power is less surprising than Premier Kukrit Pramo's decision to dissolve parliament and call new elections for April rather than leave office. With 22 parties in the 269-seat parliament, eight of them needed to form his governing coalition, Mr. Kukrit's tenure in office this long—during a period that has been a succession of internal crises and Communist capture of neighboring Cambodia and Laos—has been a highly skillful political performance.

Mr. Kukrit's chief accomplishment, aided by the conservative monetary policy of the Bank of Thailand, has been to reduce the inflation rate from a peak of 22 per cent in 1974 to less than 2 per cent last year. But reduced foreign investment, steep oil import costs and a decline in export prices have thrown Thailand's payments balance into deficit. Unemployment, lagging land reform,

a slowdown in economic growth and a rise in the retail price have led to a series of strikes and demonstrations, the latest in government enterprises.

The "merchant-soldiers" of Thailand's military establishment have a big stake in the economic and political status quo. The last commander in chief of the armed forces was director or chairman of 243 commercial and agricultural enterprises when he retired, a not untypical situation. The "12 demands" recently put forward by the Socialists in the left opposition bloc call for nationalization of large enterprises, more land reform, legalization of the Communist party, curbs on foreign investment and other measures the military fear.

Mr. Kukrit's compromises so far have held off military pressure. But unless the new elections produce a more stable parliament with fewer parties and the possibility of a stronger governing coalition, Thailand's democratic future will be in doubt.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

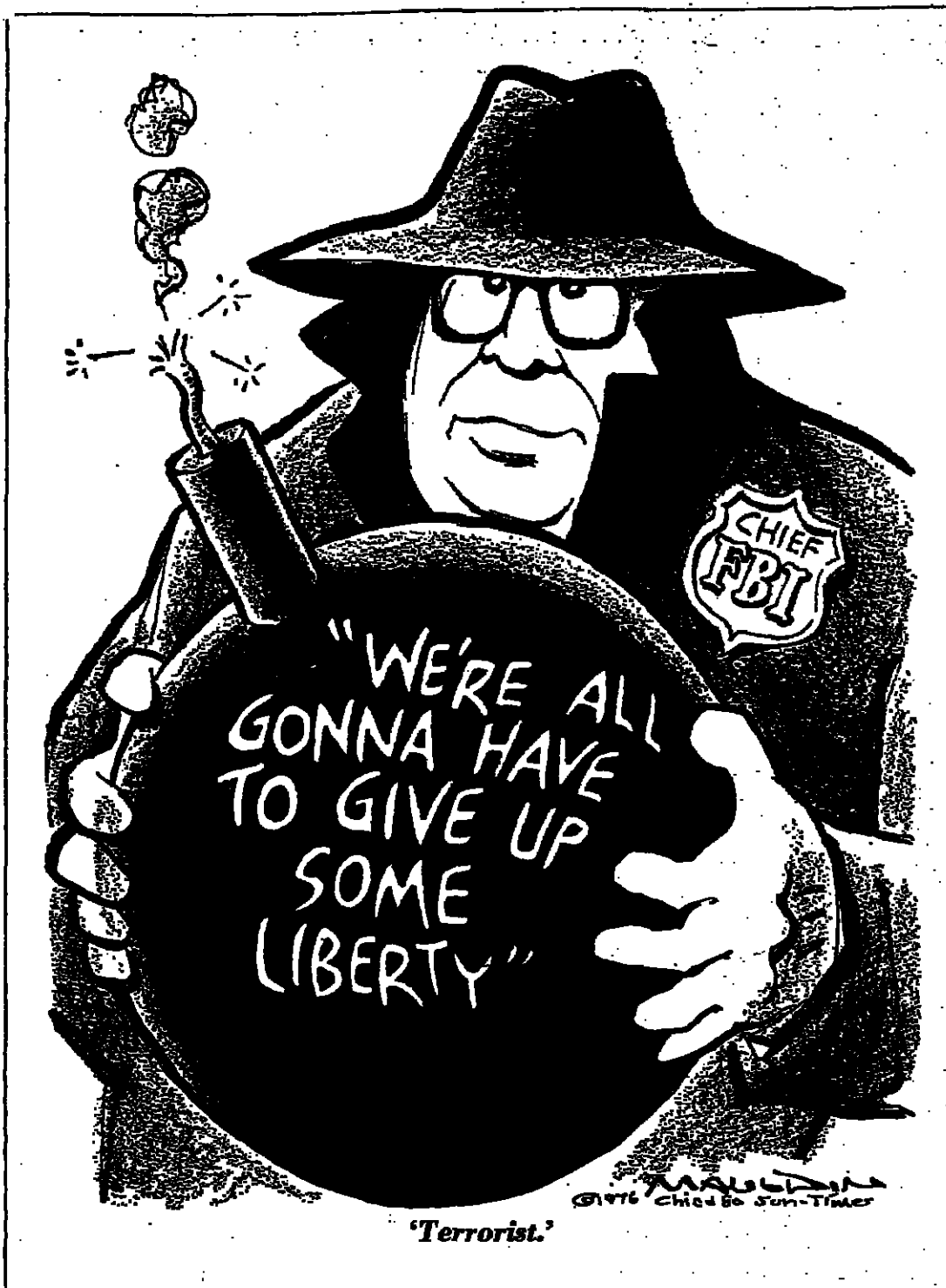
January 21, 1901

PARIS—The French newspaper Le Temps had this to say of the Queen's illness: "The preeminent merit of Queen Victoria has been that she was the model of a constitutional sovereign. The unique experience of her 63 years' reign gave her, especially in international affairs, an authority without equal. In the eyes of her people, she incarnated the Empire, its unity, its greatness and its past."

Fifty Years Ago

January 21, 1926

ORLANDO, Fla.—The ancient sport of cockfighting, long prohibited in practically every State of the Union, but long practiced under cover, came back into the open today when several hundred men and women, many of them representing New York society, crowded about a pit in Orange County near here and looked on while 50 cocks battled for \$9,000 in prizes.



A Great Ambassador Retires

By C. L. Sulzberger

THE HAGUE—The United States has been astonishingly well served by its ambassadors during the postwar period, despite an unfortunate habit of stuffing the roster with political has-beens or fat-cats and despite occasional congressional tendencies to kick around career diplomats or penny-pinch their expense allowances.

In an era marked by Sen. Joe McCarthy's bullying and Foster Dulles's inability to distinguish loyalty to him from national security—an era marked by a deep sag in State Department morale—the country managed by some miracle to enlist several outstanding envoys unmatched elsewhere.

The noncareer Averell Harriman and Ellsworth Bunker Acheson (and serve) so long that they became more expert than the experts. The late Chip Bohlen and George Kennan were professionals admired by Washington's friends and adversaries the world around. David Bruce, who belongs to each school, is a credit to both.

Started in Rome

Today marks the official retirement of Bruce, aged 78, just 50 years after he joined the U.S. foreign service as vice-consul in Rome, a position he held only until 1928 when he retired from that profession to business and farming. When the OSS was created Bruce joined it, became its European Theater director (as a colonel) and thereafter devoted his life to the nation.

He headed the Marshall Plan mission to France, the U.S. mission to the European Communities, represented Washington at Vietnam peace talks, and was also undersecretary of state. But he is best known for his singular ability as an ambassador, having served six presidents as envoy to France, West Germany, Britain, China (head of the "Johnson Mission") and NATO, from which post he now steps down.

Bruce's talents were those of the last 18th-century American gentleman. A tall, handsome, elegant man, erudite and immensely cultivated, he is a sportsman, knowledgeable about wine, furniture, food, fashion, books, philosophy, politics, war, impeccably courteous and infinitely humane.

While he was stationed in Bonn he used to sit around with Konrad Adenauer sipping Rhine wine and discussing Renaissance painting, on which the old chancellor was expert. Adenauer said to me: "If you Americans can't send Bruce back here again, at least send somebody just like him."

Human Monument

Bruce was an intimate of Churchill, Eden, Macmillan and the leading French statesmen of the Fourth Republic. He had a fine working relationship with Chou En-lai. At NATO he was regarded as a kind of human monument.

His life was by no means staid and conventional. As Paris was being liberated in 1944 he and his friend Ernest Hemingway worked their way to the Ritz Hotel bar with a ragtag group of Free French and OSS fighters. The manager asked Bruce if he wanted anything to drink. "Yes," he answered, "70 martinis."

Over the years his observations have stood the test of time. In 1960, against Pentagon opposition, he advocated sharing America's secret weapons with our allies, arguing: "We do not plan any aggressive war, so even if the

Russians learn their secrets, it won't matter to us. The Russians will have to learn them some day anyway."

He urged Churchill to back the European army project for re-arming Germany. He criticized Adm. Radford for wanting to use nuclear weapons at Dien Bien Phu. He thought Adlai Stevenson would be a bad secretary of state but an extremely good ambassador to the UN. He thought Britain's only future lay in Europe.

China always fascinated him. When Eisenhower offered him the Indian embassy he declined, but said if China ever opened up, that's what he wanted. Had the Democrats won the 1956 elections, Bruce (a Democrat although he served presidents from both parties) would have been anxious to go to Peking.

When eventually sent by Nixon, he was fascinated by Mao Tse-tung, Chou (and above all the simplicity of Chou's life—except for a superb cuisine). Bruce used to quip: "China is capturing the Third World at the banquet table."

He wrote one book, a study of the first 16 U.S. presidents called "Revolution to Reconstruction." Of these, he told Eisenhower, the most effective were Washington and the two Adams, who had sought to represent the electors. Until he entered the White House, Lincoln (Bruce thought) had been a lazy, ambitious opportunist.

It is noteworthy that two of the three best presidents for him were 18th-century figures (our age of quality) and the third belonged largely to that category. So does Bruce.

Letters

Concorde Flies On

Why doesn't Transportation Secretary Coleman use the empirical method and allow Concorde one trial landing and take-off at JFK and Dulles with interested parties observing?

AL HIX

London

John Leyden is certainly aiming at fooling many people when charging Concorde with bringing additional hazards to the U.S. always system (JET, Jan. 12). The stunning Concorde performance in terms of climb, descent, acceleration/deceleration capabilities makes it a much better customer for air traffic control than slower and heavier jets.

Has Mr. Leyden been so explicit as to denounce the real hazards to jet transports that come from allowing all types of airplanes, flown according to different rules, to mix in the vicinity of U.S. airports?

This is only one more biased voice to join the chorus of Concorde opponents who have all sorts of fancy claims to make, such as the higher fuel cost per seat-mile. Let's wait and see what kind of load factor Concorde will produce, and then assess whether the higher operating cost inherent to SST is worth shoudering.

Most certainly it will, otherwise how to explain the incidence from the non-Concorde operators at the ad hoc IATA conference to set the SST fares at a prohibitive level?

British Airways and Air France are well advised to go ahead with their Concorde operation that should prove to be a solid commercial success in a fair play market.

HUBERT DESCHARRIERES, Bertrange, Luxembourg

Blushing to Root

I blush, Editor Milos Vajda of the New Hungarian Quarterly is correct (Letters, Jan. 14). The quotation which in my article on the bay leaf I attributed to Swinburne is indeed by Jonathan Swift—worlds apart! This illustrates the dangers of checking in alphabetically arranged dictionaries, capable of shifting in the middle of a page from one heading to another. My thanks to Mr. Vajda.

May I take this occasion to share with my readers another item of information from a nearby country? Mr. Michael Bull writes me from Austria that "trill," the worms from woodcock stomachs

eastern in the United States a century or two ago, is not yet an extinct dish. "At Weggenstein Restaurant (Vienna IX, Nussdorferstrasse) Schnepfendusch is always on the menu. In the summer, I ordered it in North Germany as well, in Landschaftliches Haus, Kettum, Sylt, and the waiter even went into vivid detail about the choicest worms being found on the Kettum side of the island. Both restaurants, by the way, are excellent."

Now let us hope that I have not misapprehended any of the above words in German, a language with which I have no more than a nodding acquaintance. Mr. Bull's letter was not typed, but handwritten, and though his handwriting is infinitely better than mine (a mathematical misstatement incidentally), I am a bad decipherer of handwriting, even in my own language. My worst experiences with handwriting occurred, as it happened, in Germany, in the days when the real means there were not only handwritten, but handwritten in the old-fashioned German script. I ate some very strange dishes in those days.

WAVERTLEY ROOT.

Paris

Think and Talk

What C.L. Sulzberger has to say (JET, Jan. 3-4) about the eventual tremendous threat to world peace now being seeded in Africa—and lack of related U.S. policy—rings as crystal clear with inarguable authenticity as someone's account of a major turning point in the past history of this world. It opened my eyes to a terrible future reckoning that might, given the right concentration of energies, still be avoided.

Perhaps those of us aware of this problem, having, I assume, like me, plenty of other things to do thank you, could at least devote more time to the issue, talking it up, as it were. World opinion begins at home, after all. And world opinion is still a powerful force.

That, in fact, is the point. If repressive, coercive governmental power takes over still more of the world than it already has, world opinion will eventually come to be a thing of the past. Therefore, it behooves us as private citizens to protect the basic individual freedom we now enjoy by giving the dire African problem in the making greater space in our minds and conversation.

R. COCHRANE, Amsterdam

Peter Lennon From London:

'...because of the vapid middle-class mentality which has always dominated the British film industry we have never truly succeeded in creating a truly popular cinema.'

LONDON—In the list of flagging British industries, the film industry has a prominently dismal place. For well over 10 years there has been nothing approaching a sustained imaginative effort from British producers—not since Lindsay Anderson, Karel Reisz and Tony Richardson got backing for their "angry young men" films—"This Sporting Life," "Saturday Night and Sunday Morning" and "Look Back in Anger." And the days of the great Ealing comedies, or when in the late '40s Carol Reed ("The Third Man") and David Lean ("Great Expectations") were at the height of their creative power are the faintest of memories.

Most of the talented directors simply went to the United States where the big money was. Back home people complained about the "colonization" of the British industry by the U.S. clans who first pumped in money and then when the tax situation was no longer so favorable from 1970 they withdrew the money. With the rare exception of films like Anderson's "If" (backed by a U.S. company) and Tony Garnett and Ken Loach's "Kebab" (British because noted for the production of its sassy "Carry On" films, some horror films and practically nothing else).

Cash Injection

Last week a committee under the chairmanship of John Terry of the National Film Finance Corp. came up with 39 proposals to help revitalize the industry.

The proposals essentially boiled down to recommendations for an urgent cash injection. Along with proposals to provide tax relief for the industry, the provision of seed money to get projects off the ground, and training for script writers, the main suggestion was to give the industry an annual sum of \$1 million (\$10 million) a year for the next four years. This, the committee claimed, would find more than matching money from the private sector.

The committee suggested an ingenious way of raising this money. They recommended that the government should draw off the sum from the £20 million or so which independent television pays annually to the Treasury as a levy on excess profits. The commercial television companies have no objection since the money was going to the Treasury anyway, and the taxpayer would have no gripe since it would not look as if anything was coming out of his pocket.

There were other constructive suggestions, notably one to reduce to three years the film producers' five-year ban on new films appearing on television. Such an agreement would go some way towards healing the breach which has existed between these two industries since television first made catastrophic raids on cinema audiences in the 1950s.

Moribund Industry

There is good reason to believe that the committee was not just an exercise in placating workers in a moribund industry. For one thing this "Working Party on the Future of the British Film Industry" was set up at the express direction of Harold Wilson, who has a history of being interested in the industry since the days when as president of the Board of Trade he initiated most of the financing system upon which the industry has relied up until now. In addition, an active member of the committee was Lady Falkender, better known as Marcia Williams, Wilson's political secretary. It is unlikely that the board would have reached its unanimous decision if Lady Falkender had not known that the proposals stood a good chance of being accepted by the Prime Minister.

The question is, however, whether this is the best way of achieving what the committee called a "renaissance" of the film industry? Some film makers feel passionately that it is not.

"The failure of the British film industry," Mr. Anderson told me, "is not a failure of cash but a failure of vitality and imagination."

This kind of creative flits in with the general economic failure. It is a policy of sidly again, like bailing out Lloyds. It's the policy of pasting over cracks and ignoring the fundamental problem: the statement by the critics that Britain has "too long been an economic and cultural colony of Hollywood," was a colony it was meant to be.

"The fact is that because the vapid middle-class mentality which has always dominated British film industry we never succeeded in creating truly popular cinema. The Americans did. These people are dedicated to giving the public a slightly longer life. It will be a bit of money profit and after three or four years will be gone again."

The bias in favor of established commercial producers and distributors seemed to be unimpaired by the scant attention working party gave to the British Film Institute's production board. With a derisory sum of £100,000 a year the production board backs new talent but such limited resources it has ceased only in producing a number of feature-length films. It has been criticized for having very little assistance from commercial distributors. The committee simply recommends this contribution should be increased.

Tony Garnett, an independent film producer now producing films a year for the BBC, would like to see a totally radical organization of the film industry.

Act of Parliament

"The way the problem has been tackled," he told me, "is a simple act of Parliament would cost nothing, take distribution from the American companies and from our distribution companies, Rank and I. A distributor is a man who takes a film, prints a poster for it, it on a train to Birmingham, takes 30 per cent. That's the money he takes."

"I would like to see a roughly modeled on the taking over the industry. The distributors would be but they could not really retail. The film companies are in a mess to make money and if they then choose of \$10 for the product or nothing they eventually take \$10."

"From there it would be possible eventually to take cinema. But the money would immediately get from distribution would finance production arm."

"I would not want films for art houses. I want to the widest and richest possible diversity of production. I like to see a committee composed of all those concerned with industry appoint a number of executive producers with different interests who for a period of the years would produce as great a variety of films as possible."

"I don't want outright nationalization and the business that goes with it. I don't agree with some left wingers who have notions of a nationalized industry which would put them in position of kids in the biggest shop in the country let loose with a credit card to make the film they wanted. There would be to be variety covering everything from the most vulgar film to the most artistic."

"What they propose now is put money into a broken down vehicle which should have been scrapped years ago."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed, and bearing the writer's complete address.

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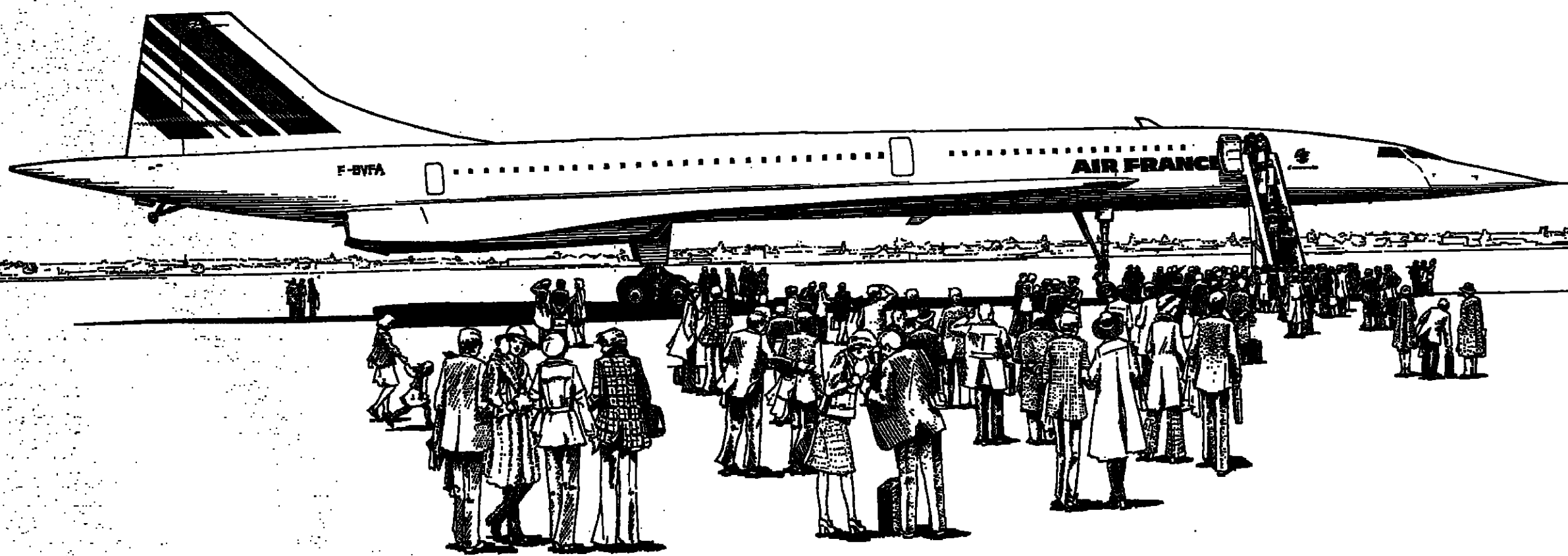
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Day 1 of Mach 2.

January 21, 1976. Concorde makes history's 1st commercial supersonic flight.



Concorde
AIR FRANCE  A new world of flying.

Sign of Better Harvest

Muscovites Are Reveling In Coldest Winter in Years

By Robert C. Ioth

MOSCOW, Jan. 20.—"The harder the winter, the better the harvest," according to a Russian proverb. "The more it snows, the more grain grows," says another.

By that measure, this should be a bumper crop year. The European part of the country has been one great deep-freeze unit for a month, with Moscow temperatures averaging about -20 Centigrade (-4 Fahrenheit).

"This is the first really cold winter in the four I've been here," a pleased German diplomat said. "One of the two

or three coldest since I came here in 1952," a shivering Georgian taxi driver said.

The latest weather summary said temperatures have been 4 to 10 degrees C below normal throughout European Russia. More important, it also said the winter crops were under an insulating snow blanket and doing well.

The Russians could do with a good harvest after last year. The grain yield was a third under plan and the effects are already being felt.

Bread Shortages

Last week newspapers reported scattered bread shortages in the countryside. While most of the shortages were attributed to poor transport facilities, Westerners here suspect the lack of grain is a major cause.

Last week, too, bakers were ordered to start making small rolls and fewer large loaves of bread. Such loaves are often cut into huge hunks in cafeterias and canteens and much of it is left half-eaten.

Beyond any boost to next year's harvest, the hard winter seems to boost Russian spirits. Perhaps it's because it has been a peaceful cold, without much wind, and the sun has kept shining through the periodic snows.

"A good winter," said a Russian who has been needed by Westerners about past slushy winters.

"Warm winters are good only for catching gripple," said a Russian woman, as if it were yet another Russian proverb.

Fun for Children

Children particularly love this winter. Their only complaint is that the thermometer has been stopping just short of -25 C, which is school-closing temperature here. Their sled runs, after a few days of the deep freeze, turned into long ice slides, and the snow, banked gently on the side, created bumpy toboggan-like runs. Sleds are ignored in favor of anything flat—a wide wooden sled, a linoleum square, even a chunk of broken plexiglas—that gives a spinning, speeding ride over the wavy ice.

Improvised sleds appear in the snow along almost every Moscow sidewalk.

Buses can be whitey claustrophobic, with tracked-in snow unmelting on the floor and all windows translucent with ice. A schoolgirl rode with a mitten constantly against the window "to keep a hole so I can see where to get off," she explained.

Adventurous Driving

Driving can also be adventurous. Snow removal is excellent but roads are nonetheless slick. If a defroster stops, the windshield frosts over almost immediately. Wipers freeze to the glass and switching them on without first freezing them means losing the rubber strips and sometimes the metal arms as well.

The only sour note in it all comes when pessimists point out that this is a leap year. That's bad, by Russian tradition. One should not buy new clothes or get married in leap years. So maybe, it is said, the "real Russian winter" is a bad omen for crops and lots else. Meanwhile, Russians enjoy it.

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Gleb Baklanov, Soviet General, War Hero, Dies

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Col. Gen. Gleb V. Baklanov, 65, a veteran of the 1943 Kursk Bulge battle and of the 1945 Vistula-Oder and Berlin operations, has died after a protracted illness, the Ministry of Defense newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda, reported today.

Mr. Baklanov joined the Red Army in 1932 and rose from platoon leader to commander of the Soviet Northern Forces group. He fought throughout World War II, first as a regimental commander, then a brigade commander with the 13th Guards Infantry Division.

He was a Hero of the Soviet Union and held the Order of Lenin and two orders of the Red Banner. The newspaper gave no details of his death, which occurred on Friday.

Baruch Agadati

TEL AVIV, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Baruch Agadati, 31, a former dancer and painter who made the first Hebrew talking picture, died Sunday.

A native of Bessarabia (now part of the Soviet Union), Mr. Agadati immigrated to Palestine at the turn of the century. His first—and only—film was called "This Is the Land."

Dan Thornton

CARMEL VALLEY, Calif., Jan. 20 (AP)—Dan Thornton, 64, a cattle rancher who became a two-term governor of Colorado, died at his home yesterday of an apparent heart attack.

Chile Communist Faces Navy Trial

SANTIAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—A navy tribunal will try Communist leader Luis Corvalan, Chile's most important political prisoner, the official newspaper El Cronista reported.

The newspaper did not give a date for the trial or mention charges against Mr. Corvalan, 59, secretary-general of the outlawed Chilean Communist party.

But El Cronista said that the proceedings would be handled by the first naval zone in Valparaíso, Chile's main port city. It said that a court-martial will either reject, uphold or modify sanctions proposed by a military prosecutor.

U.S., Citing Soviet Somali Aid, To Build Up Ethiopia Army

By Jack Foiese

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 20.—The United States has decided to help modernize the 40,000-man Ethiopian armed forces, believing that a more effective Ethiopian military can be a foil against Soviet influence in neighboring Somalia.

The military assistance was confirmed by U.S. officials here. The increasing presence of the Russians next door, and the threat of a Somali attempt to invade disputed territory in Ethiopia, were among the reasons given to justify the recent Washington decision.

The officials, representing both the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. Military Assistance and Advisory Group, said that the Ethiopians presently have Korean war-vintage weapons and equipment, so that an upgrading was needed in any case. They indicated that at least some of the new tanks, warplanes, patrol craft and more advanced infantry weapons would be paid for by the Ethiopians, although the Pentagon has a \$22-million military assistance request for Ethiopia pending before Congress. This is about the same amount as spent in fiscal year 1975.

Details Withheld

The amount of Ethiopian spending—above the \$22-million U.S. assistance—and other details were not provided by the Americans, who said such information

must be secret for security reasons.

The U.S. rearming of the Ethiopian Army, and its small air force and navy, appears to be the beginning of another confrontation-by-proxy between the Soviet Union and the United States in Africa. For the Russians are making a modern Somali Army and obtaining naval bases on the Somali-Indian Ocean coast.

The U.S. decision to provide Ethiopia with its requested frontline weapons and equipment came after months of deliberations in Washington, it was learned.

The hesitation resulted from concern over Arab reaction. For the Ethiopian Army, while keeping a watch on the Somali frontier, is mainly occupied in attempting to crush an Eritrean secessionist uprising in northern Ethiopia, and this revolt has backing from some Arab states.

U.S. Personnel Drops

Despite the new input of weapons, and the resultant need for more technical assistance and training in the use of sophisticated weapons, U.S. officials said the U.S. MAAG staff of uniformed Americans in Ethiopia has declined during the past year from 79 to 46. This does not include an occasional short-stay assignment of uniformed and civilian technicians, the officials said.

The reduction of MAAG is due to the withdrawal of advisers from Ethiopian divisions in the field, where basic training advice is no longer needed, the officials said. They deny that the withdrawal of field advisers is due to general unrest in the Ethiopian countryside following an army take-over of the government 18 months ago. The junta has attempted to introduce social and land reform in what is still largely a feudal society of 27 million people.

© Los Angeles Times.



COLD LUNCH—Sheep in central Greece found grazing grounds covered with snow when they went out to pasture. Greece is having unusually cold winter.

New Trade Talks With Spain Agreed in Principle by EEC

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20 (IPT)—European Economic Community foreign ministers agreed in principle today to the resumption of trade negotiations with Spain.

They decided that contacts between the EEC and Spain could be resumed and lifted their objections to further trade negotiations.

The European Commission last October broke off such negotiations as a protest against the execution of several Basque terrorists. But Generalissimo Francisco Franco's death and promise of reform made by the Spanish government have persuaded the EEC to relax its previous stand.

However, there was no agreement here about what form renewed contacts should take. The French and West German ministers took the stand that normal relations with Spain should be established as soon as possible.

But they were opposed by Italy, Britain and Denmark, all of whom said that a "reformed" Spain should not yet be taken for granted.

British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said that a comprehensive trade agreement with Spain was "out of the question" for the moment. He advised his colleagues to wait for a promised statement on internal reforms that Spanish Premier Carlos Arias is to make in a week.

Mr. Callaghan singled out the plight of Spanish trade unions as a good criterion of the new Spanish administration's temper. He said Spain should ratify two international conventions that lay down the freedom of association and the right to proper collective bargaining.

Seeks Guarantees

"It is not for us to interfere in Spanish affairs," the foreign secretary said, "but it seems to me that if the Spanish government could give us guarantees on these matters it would be very helpful."

These comments were attacked by French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues, who called Mr. Callaghan's remarks "astonishing." He said it was hypocritical of Britain to raise objections now about Spanish internal policy that had not been brought up when the issue of trade talks was broached last year.

Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Maria Avelaz is meanwhile touring the community's capitals on a

Meeting of OPEC Is Shifted From Vienna to Paris

VIENNA, Jan. 20 (AP)—A session of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has been shifted from here to Paris, the chief of the OPEC information office announced today.

It is scheduled to open Monday and to discuss final details of a \$1-billion OPEC development fund for Third World countries.

The information chief, Hamid Zaheri, also said it was very likely that the OPEC oil ministers would open a meeting in Abu Dhabi Feb. 1, but that this was not yet definite.

The oil ministers would resume a meeting which was broken off here by terrorists Dec. 21.

The information officer did not say so, but it was understood that concern over security was the main reason that the finance ministers will meet in Paris instead of here, and the oil ministers in Abu Dhabi.

That concern was based primarily on the fact that OPEC has its headquarters on two floors of a six-floor building in central Vienna, and that it houses other offices as well as private tenants, and was therefore considered difficult to guard.

Ecuador Plane Missing

QUITO, Ecuador, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—An airliner with 36 persons on board was missing today on a flight from the south Ecuador city of Loja to the Pacific coast port of Guayaquil, a civil aviation spokesman reported.

fact-finding trip that will enable him to report on the usefulness of a formal application later this year to join the EEC.

On other matters, the ministers agreed to extend financial assistance to Greece and Portugal on the basis of financial protocols to be added to existing agreements. But the ministers did not commit themselves on the amount of money involved.

There was also accord on allowing Yugoslavia to take advantage of the borrowing facilities of the community's European Investment Bank. But, again, there was no decision on the amount Yugoslavia would be allowed to borrow.

Urban Guerrillas In West Germany Claim to Be POWs

STUTTGART, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—Two groups of urban guerrillas on trial here and in Hamburg demanded simultaneously in court today that they be treated as prisoners of war, asserting that they were participants against imperialism.

The court here trying Ulrike Meinhof and three other alleged leaders of the Red Army Faction group on charges of murder, bombings and bank robbery rejected the defense submission.

Defense lawyers had said the trial should be ended because the defendants had been engaged in partisan warfare, which was recognized by international law.

In Hamburg, eight other defendants, charged with membership in a criminal organization, preparing bomb attacks, bank robbery and violating the firearms law, also described themselves as prisoners of war and said the state was waging war against urban guerrillas.

In Stuttgart, police witnesses testified that three bombs the accused are alleged to have placed in a U.S. Army post in Frankfurt in May, 1972, penetrated a 16-inch wall and demolished a pillar. A U.S. officer was killed and 13 persons were injured.

Anti-Rat Effort In Senegal Seen Off to Good Start

ROME, Jan. 20 (UPI)—The Senegal government has made "a very good start" toward controlling the outbreak of hordes of rats that have caused severe crop damage, Food and Agriculture Organization experts said yesterday.

Barlan Shuyler, FAO rodent control officer, said the rat population was Senegal's worst since 1959.

He said the rat problem grows acute periodically because "rodents' birth rates show cyclical trends. There may be some more intensely this time."

He said FAO consultant Jean Bernard of Belgium reported after a visit to Senegal that the infestation affected an area estimated by the Senegal government at 750,000 acres, primarily along the Senegal River, which marks the border with Mauritania.

Mr. Shuyler said crops in some of the worst-affected areas were 5 to 7 per cent destroyed, with peaks of 10 per cent. He said he did not know if there was danger the rats might spread disease among humans.

Asked if the rats might spread to neighboring countries, Mr. Shuyler said: "Mauritania also has a rat problem but they always do."

Smith Sees Progress In Talks With Nkomo

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Ian Smith and African nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo met today for the fifth time this month for talks on the constitutional issue.

Mr. Smith said afterward there had been some progress. He added that the discussions "could go on for a few weeks or a couple of months."

THEATER IN VIENNA

Williams' Flawed But Imposing Comeback

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VIENNA (IPT).—Tennessee Williams has rewritten his play "The Red Devil Battery Sign" (tried out in different form in Boston last spring), and the revised version had its world premiere at the English Theater of Vienna Sunday.

The official opening was preceded by a series of previews and many German-language critics have already placed it among the author's major works. One reviewer has asked whether the play—with its pondering on tribulation and redemption—is not Williams' "Faust." Only the presence of red devils in both dramas points to any similarity.

The heroine is no Marguerite but a typical lost lady of Williams' creation: a Texas heiress who is held prisoner in a luxury hotel in Dallas by the agents of a secret society—the red devils of the title—because she knows of their machinations to gain political control of the nation. In captivity she takes to hard drinking, escapes from her penthouse veil to the bar and meets her savior.

But this hero is no Faustian figure. He is a Mexican-born nightclub singer who has undergone a brain operation. He fluctuates between sanity and insanity, is nagged by a jealous wife and troubled over a problem daughter whom he adores. He meets the capricious woman, whose love and sets her free, though he, weary of illness, seeks liberation in suicide. She joins an anarchist pack.

In the background of this flood of depiction of torment, soul-searching and hot pursuit, Williams comments obliquely on disturbing national events of the past decade. There are references to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the Vietnam war—in both of which it is hinted that the red devil battery had a hand. But the main story holds the fore throughout. In the last stages of the three-hour evening the narrative becomes disconcertingly choppy. The play slips from firm control and, like its principals, loses its way, struggling in the dark.

Elsewhere the writing is often of Williams' best. The dialogue is urgent, colorful and fascinating and all the leading figures have strong reality. The emotional conflicts are designed to maximum theatrical effect, and there is a relieving humor. "The Red Devil Battery Sign" is rich in high moments that ally it with "A Streetcar Named Desire," "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" and "Sweet Bird of Youth," but it requires a more comprehensive denouement.

In his recently published memoirs, Williams has written of his personal distress during the 1960s when he felt his work was rejected and he suffered fear of creative impotency. The decade was overshadowed by the death of his closest friend. He underwent psychoanalysis and converted to Catholicism, experiences on which he may later draw. But his new play in its new version offers evidence that he is still America's most valuable dramatist since the death of O'Neill. It has grave flaws, but more importantly, it shows his dramatic mastery. It is an imposing comeback.

The altered script has been magnificently served by the English Theater's production in Vienna. Ruth Brinkmann, an

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (IPT).—

This is how New York Times critics rate new films: "An 'Screwed Up' Italian comedy directed by Lino Wertmüller is 'a noisy, angry, relentlessly paced comedy that leaves one exhausted.' Vincent Canby says, 'It's about a group of young people who have gone to Milan in the endless and often fruitless search of work, money and ap- plications: 'The kind of social, political, sexual comedy that the director of 'Love and Anarchy' and 'Swept Away' seems to have a corner on these days,' Canby says. The characters include a woman who must decide, fast, between her virginity and her new TV, a small-time thief who folds the shirts in the drawers he ransacks, For Canby 'this exuberant, funny and often tragic tale leaves no doubt that Miss Vertmüller is one of the major film talents of our day.'"

Studding Ears With Holes

NEW YORK (NYT).—A large number of U.S. teen-agers and young

adults are plugging their ears in not one or two places, but in three and four, to wear as many as eight earrings at once.

Why? Bob Lawner, owner of a store that sells earrings, said: "Why do kids smoke marijuana? Why do kids do anything? It's different. It's against the establishment."

The earrings are small hoops, loops and studs. It doesn't look as bizarre as it sounds.

Erin Nagle, 18, of Mamaroneck, N.Y., often wears black onyx studs with small gold hoops behind. Beneath her short black curly hair, they look like one jingly earring per ear.

Miss Nagle had her ears pierced last year. "Before I could never choose one out of two pairs of earrings," she said. "Now I can choose two pairs."

"It's not like you're stuck with it the rest of your life," said Kathy Glashen, a 15-year-old from Larchmont, N.Y. "You can just let the ear close up if you don't like it," she said. Moreover, if you lose one earring, she said, "You still have the other you can wear as the odd one."

Lizzie Kahn of Shaker Heights, Ohio, has added no extra holes. But sometimes she wears "a couple of earrings" in one opening. "It works really well," she said. "I get a lot of compliments on it."

Lashia Stamford, 16, of San Francisco prefers wearing two different earrings in one ear and none in the other.

The trend is not limited to young women.

"Lots of boys have their ears pierced here," John Frankel of Mamaroneck, N.Y., High School said. Bill Doyle, 17, a senior of New Rochelle High School, has three holes all in one ear, which he decorates with a silver star, a silver moon, and a gold hoop on top. "It's just different," he said. He sometimes borrows his older sister's earrings.



Ruth Brinkmann and Keith Baxter in "The Red Devil Battery Sign."

Anstrian-American actress, is superb as the distracted woman, a portrayal of astonishing range which captures both the bitter anger and the moving pathos of the difficult role. Keith Baxter conveys both the anguish and charm of the Mexican and there is excellent acting by Maria Eitneva as his shrewish wife and Lois Baxter as their wayward daughter. Indeed, all parts are admirably played in Franz Schafstank's resourceful production, which, with abstract slides pro-

jected as scenery, is mounted on a shallow stage that is lent scope and size by this device. The Marichis Trio, with their songs bridging the scenes, are of extraordinary atmospheric aid.

The English Theater of Vienna was founded in 1962 by Franz Schafstank, a pupil of Brecht and Dugmar Bergman, and it is devoted to the presentation of English and American plays with professional players from London and New York. It has recently staged Terence Rattigan's "In Praise of Love," giving it its Contra premiere, and Shaw's "Candida." Williams' "Kingdom of Earth" and Jan de Hartog's "Fountain" have been successful. It more than 4,000 regular subscribers and runs one play for weeks.

The production of "The Devil Battery Sign" will end at the end of January despite phenomenal demand for it because Mr. Baxter has a commitment.

Skateboards Make Big Comeback

By Dolores Barclay

NEW YORK (AP).—After a 10-year hiatus skateboards are back.

"It feels best when you go real fast," said Craig Ott, 9, as he tucked his skateboard under his arm and ran up a hill near Prospect Park in Brooklyn. He started his descent maneuvering his board with his body, allowing it to swerve up an embankment. Finally, he straightened up and, as the board slowed, he jumped off.

"See, there's nothing to it. Just keep your balance..."

Championships

In 1965 when the skateboard mania peaked, about 50 million boards had been sold. A year later it was all over. Now, about 50 manufacturers are producing over half a million boards a week. National skateboard associations are popping up and championship meets are being staged in some of the nation's largest sports arenas.

"It's here to stay now, and it's a legitimate sport," said Jim O'Mahoney, publisher of Skateboard Magazine, and a member of the U.S. Skateboard Association. "It's a multimillion-dollar business today. It was only about half a million 10 years ago."

Sports and department stores in some of the major cities—and especially in California where the sport is most popular—also say business is booming. "A year ago, I was selling maybe half a dozen a week," said Larry Magee, secretary-treasurer of Morrie Magee Sports in Chicago. "Now I'm ordering boards every week. Sales have increased more than 100 per cent."

Technology

The skateboard renaissance is the result of modern technology: the creation of the urethane plastic wheel. Compared with the clay deposit wheel used on the wooden boards of a decade ago, the urethane and modified polyurethane wheel, when teamed

with fiberglass, aluminum and molded plastic boards, provides a more versatile ride. "There are steel bearings, hydraulic suspensions—it's a highly tuned skateboard," Mr. O'Mahoney said. Today's boards range in price from \$10 to \$40, come in a variety of colors and run between 24 and 32 inches. Speeds go as high as 40 miles per hour, according to enthusiasts.

"It's a whole new sport," says Ron Antonelli, a 30-year-old draftsman who plans to enter the freestyle, slalom and cross-country events at the upcoming pro-skateboard competition in Los Angeles. "There are a lot more possibilities," he said, "like high speed turning, gripping on banked walls and vertical walls. My fastest speed has been 35 mph." Mr. Antonelli skateboarded in the late 1960s but gave it up when the challenge died out.

The biggest thrill today is "riding pools." The urethane wheel allows the rider to defy gravity by climbing up the side of an empty swimming pool. It is like riding a giant wave because the skater has to be able to shoot about 8 feet up a near-vertical wall and then career down after horizontally imaging the wall for a split second.

Accidents

Children as young as 4 and 5 are attempting this feat. They also ride the boards on their hands, ride several boards stacked on one another, dance, jump and leap.

Statistics on skateboard accidents are not yet available from the National Safety Council, but Jack Dimon, a former USSA representative, said he's made four trips to the hospital in the last

few months for his two sons. "We advocate the use of helmets," he said. "They're being made, because the risk is in an embryonic stage."

"Doctors in California have new term: skateboard fracture," said Mr. O'Mahoney. "But a lot of accidents are caused by kids jumping on boards saying: 'Oh, that's easy.' Like jumping on a bar of soap."

French Library Buys Discovered Works by Bach

PARIS, Jan. 20 (NYT).—A hitherto unknown composition by Johann Sebastian Bach has been acquired by the French National Library.

The music is 13 canons and 14 written in the composer's hand on the inside cover of his "Goldberg Variations." Discovery of the canons is credited to Olivier Alain, a French musicologist who is a top official in the Culture Ministry here.

The Bibliothèque Nationale bought the copy from its late time owner for the equivalent of \$180,000. He is Prof. Dr. Brummeier, a professor at Strasbourg's conservatory, who had acquired it in the 1930s, when it was auctioned off with other classical manuscripts from the collection of Franz Stockhausen, an Alsatian.

Mr. Alain discovered the canons when he visited Prof. Brummeier about a year ago. Their authenticity was confirmed by the Bach Institute, Göttingen in West Germany.

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Swiss Offer to Help Keep Gold Market Order

ASST. Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Switzerland is prepared to help the Bank for International Settlements maintain orderly conditions in the gold market in cooperation with other European central banks.

Swiss National Bank president, Carl Linder, said in a speech at the University of Zurich last night, Switzerland is also prepared to contribute to a reasonable gold

agreement between the central banks of the Group of 10. He said the goal to eliminate gold from the international monetary system seems somewhat disturbing in view of the much more urgent questions of world-wide recession and inflation and unresolved international monetary problems.

Switzerland is not keen on joining this "ideological crusade," he said.

France Buys Dollars to Help Franc

By Jack Abouf

PARIS, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ).—The French government, which until a few weeks ago purchased dollars to prevent the franc from rising too high, is now reported to be buying dollars to prevent the franc from dropping too low.

French monetary authorities have agreed to support the franc, according to sources here.

The central bank is estimated to have sold some \$30 million of dollars to support the franc.

Swiss banking sources say that the central bank seems to have a floor rate of between 4.45-4.50 francs to the dollar for the time being.

"The bank is in the market when the franc gives signs of falling," one dealer said.

Capital flight from the franc is also due to the sudden weakness of the dollar, according to reports of a new wave of capital outflows, partly because of growing concern over the government's project to limit a capital gains tax, the sources said.

The weakness is also due to the end of the strength of the dollar, which has been a major factor in the franc's decline.

Large trade deficit in 1975, the intervention by the central bank, and the government's off-repeated comments on the need for a strong currency.

Swiss Strong Currency. Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Frenk said a business audience might find a strong franc necessary for two reasons.

First, a strong franc will be in a position to chase necessary raw materials, including energy, whose prices are certain to increase.

Second, only countries with a solid monetary base can hope to do well in their industry and technology.

Fourth, thus rejected, the franc is a strong currency, which is a strong currency, which is a strong currency.

He said the government is not thinking of a further reduction in the bank rate at present.

He said today's cut in reserve requirements will ease the money market at a time when demand for funds is expected to be active and should help further to depress short-term interest rates.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

AT & T to Raise Rates

The Federal Communications Commission has allowed American Telephone & Telegraph to raise long-distance telephone charges by \$225 million. The increase is in addition to a \$365-million annual boost granted last spring. The FCC says the increase would allow AT & T to raise its overall rate of return on investment from 3.74 to 5.5 per cent. It is significantly lower than the 8.66-million annual boost in revenues the utility sought. The commission, however, did conclude that AT & T's rate of return could go up to 10 per cent "provided this was achieved through increased efficiency and productivity" and not through increased rates.

Honeywell Introduces Minicomputers

Honeywell has introduced a family of minicomputers it claims will be the most complete product line in that category being offered by a major, general-purpose computer manufacturer. Three models of the new Level 6 line were announced Tuesday with prices ranging from \$2,594 to about \$60,000 each. Additional models and system enhancements will be introduced later this year. Honeywell says the minicomputers contain twice the amount of memory in the space required by most competitive models. Users can add to the memory capacity and add peripheral devices in a few minutes, it says. A Level 6 minicomputer can provide as many as 32,768 words of memory on one circuit board 15 inches by 15 inches. The minicomputers will also be used to support other Honeywell products, including environmental controls for buildings, aerospace systems and traffic control systems. Honeywell notes that the Level 6 line is an expansion of the Series 80 line of computers it introduced in April, 1974. The

maximum memory size of the larger Level 6 models is 65,536 words.

Occidental to Report Lower Net

Occidental Petroleum says that, on the basis of preliminary estimates, it expects to report 1975 earnings of \$185 million to \$170 million, down from a restated \$272.2 million in 1974. The company says the decline resulted primarily from reduced earnings in Libya and write-offs in Venezuela and Nigeria. Fourth-quarter earnings declined to about "one-quarter" of the restated \$66.7 million a year ago. Oxy also announced early adoption of the Financial Accounting Standards Board's foreign currency translation rules, causing a restatement of net income for the nine months ended Sept. 30 to \$233 a share from the \$248 initially reported.

Zapata Sees 60% Drop in Profit

Zapata Corp. estimates it will show a decline in first-quarter net income of about 60 per cent from a year earlier. The year earlier report for the period ended Dec. 31 included about \$1.4 million in pretax income from the sale of assets and the purchase of subordinated debt at a discount which would appear in results for the 1976 first fiscal quarter. It also notes that the major negative influences on 1976 first-quarter income were poor results from its fishing and copper operations. In the 1974 and 1975 quarters its fishing operations experienced unusually high price levels for fish meal and fish-oil products and also sold large quantities of product inventory. Current market price levels for these commodities are substantially lower, and sales from inventories also were lower. The actual quarterly results will be available in early February.

Citicorp Net Off in Quarter but Up in Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (UPI).—

Citicorp, the parent holding company of First National City Bank of New York, reported today that profits rose last year despite a poor fourth quarter in which earnings declined from the year earlier period.

Fourth Quarter 1975 1974
Profits A 73.50 80.40
Per Share A 0.59 0.65
Profits B 73.30 79.70
Per Share B 0.60 0.65

Year
Profits A 342.20 312.00
Per Share A 2.81 2.55
Profits B 349.90 312.30
Per Share B 2.83 2.54

A—Before Securities Transactions.
B—After Securities Transactions.

Meanwhile, in Washington, a House subcommittee moved to subpoena the controller of the currency's reports on Citicorp and Chase Manhattan after government officials refused to voluntarily supply the information.

The hearing today was triggered by reports that both banks had been among numerous others on a "problem list" maintained by the controller's office. The full committee on government operations must approve the move to subpoena the documents; it is expected to meet on Thursday.

Citicorp's operating profits rose 11.2 per cent in 1975 despite a fourth quarter. Net income after securities operations rose 12 per cent in the year despite an 8-per-cent decline in the fourth quarter.

Citicorp said the increased earnings were after absorbing a significantly higher provision for loan losses. The 1975 provision for possible losses on loans charged to current earnings was \$27.1 million against a 1974 provision of \$18.7 million. The provision in 1975 exceeded loan losses actually incurred in the year by \$7.7 million, increasing the reserve for possible losses on loans by a like amount.

Loan losses on commercial lending were \$26.5 million in 1975 compared with some \$69 million in 1974. Approximately \$185 million of net commercial loans were real estate related.

After absorbing the \$28 million in net loan losses, Citicorp said its reserve for possible losses on loans was \$501 million on Dec. 31, compared with \$262 million in 1974. The reserve for possible losses on loans as a percentage of loans outstanding, after absorbing all loan losses, rose to 0.83 per cent at year-end compared with 0.74 per cent in 1974.

Loans outstanding at year-end were at about the same levels as at the end of 1974 after the inclusion in 1975 of Trunkline & Burkhardt, a West German private banking institution, and Industrial Acceptance Corp., an Australian finance company, which were consolidated for the first time in the first and second quarters of 1975, respectively.

An after-tax charge of \$26 million deducted from other revenue was made during 1975 representing Citicorp's share of losses of Grindlays Bank, Citicorp's 49-per-cent owned U.K. affiliate, whose losses primarily related to loans to property companies.

It attributed its earnings gain for the year as a whole to a "substantial" increase in worldwide net interest revenue, which rose to \$1.7 billion in 1975, up from \$1.28 billion in 1974.

Foreign exchange income fell sharply to \$26.3 million from \$79.7 million in 1974, primarily reflecting losses incurred in translating the accounts of foreign offices at appropriate exchange rates where related hedging was not possible.

Total assets and deposits were \$57 billion and \$44.7 billion respectively, at the end of 1975. Citicorp said it held \$144 million of New York City debt, \$49.7 million of New York State general obligation debt, \$194.6 million of Municipal Assistance Corp. debt and \$148.8 million of New York City agency debt in its \$1.08 billion municipal securities portfolio at the end of 1975.

The bank holding company attributed the decline in fourth-quarter earnings to a loan-loss provision of \$11.5 million, compared with \$55.3 million in the 1974 period.

The fourth quarter was also affected by increases in state and city taxes.

Quarterly Rise in GNP Trails U.S. Forecast

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI).

The pace of U.S. economic recovery slowed sharply in the first three months of last year, according to preliminary figures released today by the Commerce Department.

Although most economists, including administration analysts, had projected a deceleration in the recovery, the fourth-quarter rate was slower than that predicted as recently as last week, when the Commerce Department said it thought the economy grew at an annual rate of 6 to 6.5 per cent.

Today's report said that the "real" gross national product—the value of all goods and services, minus the distortions due to inflation—expanded at an annual rate of 5.4 per cent during October, November and December, well below the 12-per-cent growth rate it registered during the third quarter. The economy grew at a 3.3-per-cent rate in April, May and June.

Nevertheless, the 5.4 per cent growth rate was still respectable, said James Fite, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for economic affairs, and should put to rest any fears that the economic recovery might sputter out.

Mr. Fite said he thought the economy would continue to grow at a 5-to-6-per-cent rate for the first six months of 1976 and that the boom would pick up steam in the second half of the year, probably growing at a 6-to-8-per-cent rate.

The recession damage to the economic recovery during the first three months of last year was so grave that despite nine months of expanding output in 1975, the GNP for the year was 2 per cent lower than in 1974.

Measured in "real" terms, GNP was \$1,223.4 billion in 1975. It fell \$1,210.7 billion in 1974 and \$1,188.4 billion in 1973.

As production declined, joblessness rose. In 1975, the unemployment rate averaged 6.9 per cent and in 1974, although it was soaring at year-end, the rate averaged 5.8 per cent.

In 1975, the unemployment rate averaged 6.5 per cent. The rate had climbed as high as 9.2 per cent in May and was at 6.3 per cent in December where it had been stuck for the last five or six months.

Most of the slowdown in growth during October, November and December happened because business inventories declined. Inventory investment had increased by \$7.5 billion in the third quarter—mainly because businesses stopped reducing their stocks, not because they were adding to them at a great pace. In the final months of last year, the increase in inventory investment was only \$1.9 billion.

Consumer spending, which has been falling most of the economic

Prices Surge In Late Trade On Big Board

Ford Message Seen Sustaining Rally

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange pushed higher today as many analysts expressed surprise at the market's ability to surge ahead without any significant consolidation since the beginning of the year.

President Ford's State of the Union message last night was viewed by analysts as constructive for the market. But they said people were skeptical about the chances of Mr. Ford getting some of his proposals through Congress, especially his plan for a tax incentive to spur buying of stocks by middle-income Americans.

"We do not know yet how the stock plan will be received by Congress, but it certainly is positive for the stock market," said one analyst.

The Dow Jones Industrial average rose 6.14 to 949.66. At 3 p.m. it was up 338 points.

NYSE volume totaled 36.69 million shares, up from 29.65 million shares yesterday and the second heaviest, on record.

Ellie Spurred 3 1/4 to 50 7/8. Yesterday, it raised its dividend payout.

Caterpillar Tractor, which reported higher earnings, climbed 1 to 77.

Also firm were Iowa Beef Processors, up 1 5/8 to 27 3/8; IBM, up 2 7/8 to 232 7/8; Hewlett-Packard, ahead 4 3/4 to 112 3/4; and Fairchild Camera, up 1 5/8 to 48 1/4.

Bell & Howell fell 1 1/8 to 17. It announced it would discontinue its home study business.

Middle South Utilities, the most active issue, rose 1/8 to 18 1/8. Overseas Shipholding was ahead 1 1/8 to 10 1/2. The company raised its quarterly dividend to 5 cents a share from 3 3/4 cents and declared a 4-per-cent stock dividend.

Boon & Haas slipped 1 1/8 to 68 1/2 after reporting sharply lower fourth-quarter net.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in brisk trading and the index rose 0.05 to 93.00.

Data Documents rose 1 5/8 to 38, but the firm said it knew of no reason for the rise.

Houston Oil & Minerals picked up 7/8 to 35 1/2, but Presley fell 1 1/2 to 14 3/4.

In Chicago, grain futures prices fell back in the closing minutes of trade.

Soybeans were down 3 1/2 cents, while wheat was one cent lower. Corn, oats and soybean meal prices were mixed. Soy oil lost about 50 points.

A Correction
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ).—The "investible" surplus of the member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, this year will be about \$3.1 billion more than in 1975, not \$3.1 billion as reported in an article in the IFT of Jan. 20. OPEC oil revenues this year, estimated at nearly 111.2 billion, will be nearly \$3 billion more than in 1975.

Japan Eases Credit Reins

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—

The Bank of Japan today announced a cut in the reserve requirements of commercial banks—a move designed to pump extra money into the economy and help bring about a further lowering of interest rates.

The decision, effective Feb. 1, will release an estimated 380 billion yen (about \$1.8 billion) in interest-free reserve deposits currently tied up with the central bank.

Toshihiro Morinaga, governor of the Bank of Japan, said the cut should not be seen as a preliminary step toward a further reduction in the 6.5-per-cent bank rate.

He held a press conference here is not thinking of a further reduction in the bank rate at present.

He said today's cut in reserve requirements will ease the money market at a time when demand for funds is expected to be active and should help further to depress short-term interest rates.

At a separate press conference, Finance Minister Masuyoshi Ohira also said at present there is no need to cut the bank rate further or take any other monetary policy measures to prop up the economy.

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Payout to Start On Former IOS Mutual Fund, IIT

LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ).

Repayments to investors in International Investment Trust (IIT), once managed by the now defunct Investors Overseas Services, will start Friday, Albert Dondelinger, Luxembourg Banking Commissioner and one of the IIT liquidators, announced today.

The first repayment of \$1.50 per share will go to 69,183 investors who will receive in all some \$21.28 million. The liquidators hold \$41.38 million available for repayment and still hope to recoup other funds blocked in the tangle of lawsuits that followed the demise of IOS.

Mr. Dondelinger said the question of when the next payments would be made depended on when these other funds could be unblocked.

About 80 to 85 per cent of IIT investors reside in West Germany, he noted.

Fourth Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue 1,056.00 984.00
Profits 77.70 85.80
Per Share 0.98 1.08

Year
Revenue 4,054.00 3,505.00
Profits 341.60 347.90
Per Share 4.29 4.37

A—Before Securities Transactions.
B—After Securities Transactions.

Fourth Quarter 1975 1974
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-75/76-		Stocks and		51.	3		
High.	Low	Div in \$	P/E	100% High	Low		
4 1/2	15-16	Spencer	.526	25	37%	34%	
7 1/2	3 1/4	Spencer F	.38	4	2	6 1/2%	6 1/2%
5 1/2	3 1/4	Spientex	.48	13	1	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
7 1/4	3 1/4	ESP Ind	.34	6	19	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
1 1/2	6 1/2	SP Williams	1	3	14	1 1/2%	1 1/2%

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Steelers on the Defense Again

Rough Game Starts Debate

By William N. Wallace

MIAMI BEACH, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Chuck Noll, the 43-year-old coach of the Pittsburgh Steelers who played in the National League for seven seasons with some small distinction, yesterday defended the aggressiveness of his team in Sunday's Super Bowl game.

The Dallas Cowboys, who lost the game to the Steelers, 21-17, said they thought the victory was over and unnecessarily aggressive, especially Mel Blount, the cornerback.

Drew Pearson, the physical receiver, was spalled at the physical manner in which Blount covered Pearson's teammate, Golden Richards, the other Dallas wide receiver. Richards left the game toward the end with a broken rib. Pearson said he thought the Cowboys and the Steelers were in the Super Bowl to play football, not to slug.

His teammate, Earl Puget, was more specific, saying: "I come from back east and all the time I lived there I always thought of Pittsburgh as a dirty city, a crude city and a blue-collar town. And that's exactly what I think of their football team, the way they behaved."

"This is a team in love with themselves. But that is no excuse for the way they acted out there. I just don't think they respected us. My thoughts right now are that the wine of success has apparently intoxicated the Steelers. There were a lot of incredible cheap shots taken out there. They are too good a football team to react that way."

"They only take cheap shots at little guys."

Richards is 6 feet tall and weighs 180; Pearson also is 6 feet, 180; Blount is 6 feet 3, 200; Puget, 6 feet 3, 225.

Noll, who camouflages his arrogance with a mangle of dignity, had a retort. "The Pittsburgh Steelers," he said, "speak with actions. That is how they dignify criticism." It was Noll's view that his players had nothing to apologize for; that their style of play was entirely appropriate and that their forcefulness was worthy of compliments.

"Defender of What's Right?" Cliff Harris, the safety man whose style is the most physical of the Cowboys, said he thought that Jack Lambert, the Steelers' all-pro middle linebacker, was excessive in his body contact. Noll countered that he regarded Lambert as a preservationist, "A defender of what's right."

Noll, who has been the Pittsburgh head coach since 1969, sounded a bit hoarse. He had been fighting a cold for the last 10 days and he also talked a lot Sunday night at the Steelers' victory party. It was held at the Sonesta Beach Hotel at Key Biscayne, the former residence of Richard M. Nixon, a football fan.

Nixon, as president, telephoned the winning coach after Super Bowl victories to offer congratulations. Don Shula, the Miami coach for whom Noll once worked in Baltimore, was such a recipient.

Did Noll get a call from President Ford? No, he did not. "I understand they've given up on that," he said.

Rich Cricket Player
BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 20 (AP)—Australian fast bowler Jeff Thomson became the highest paid cricket player in Australian history today when he signed a 10-year contract with the Queensland Cricket Association for \$797,000.

undergoing knee surgery for the second time in two months.

The Boston Bruins' defenseman, acknowledged the best player in the game, looks as if he could return any day. But he could return any day. But he could return any day. But he could return any day.

NHL Scoring

Team	G	A	Pts
Montreal	45	28	71
Pittsburgh	43	28	68
Philadelphia	42	21	58
St. Louis	42	20	56
San Jose	41	20	55
Los Angeles	41	20	55
Calgary	40	20	54
Edmonton	40	20	54
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